

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS

MADE UNDER

ENACTMENTS APPLYING

TO

AJMER-MERWARA.

Published under Authority.

VOLUME II.

II.—LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS MADE UNDER LOCAL
REGULATIONS.



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III.—LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS UNDER LOCAL REGULATIONS.

The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purposes ^{Forests.} of State Forests are hereby, under the orders "Rajputana Official Gazette," 24th April 1875. of the Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

(1). CHANG TRACT, FOREST No. 1.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 2,341 acres demarcated by boundaries set up by the Forest Department and belonging, according to a map prepared in the Settlement Department, to the villages of Amurpura, Saindra, Kuranta, Chang, Manpura, Kanpura, and Sabulpura, in the District of Ajmer and Merwara.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the village of Chang; on the east by land belonging to the villages of Chang, Amurpura, Sabulpura, Manpura, and Kuranta; on the south by lands belonging to the village of Saindra; and on the west by lands belonging to the villages of Kanpura, Chitar and Chang.

(2). SHEOPURA TRACT, FOREST No. 2.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 1,920 acres demarcated by boundaries set up by the Forest Department and belonging, according to a map prepared in the Settlement Department, to the villages of Borwa, Huttun, Shekawas, Umur Baori and Rajor in the District of Ajmer and Merwara.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the village of Sheopara; on the east by lands belonging to the villages of Rajor, Rutanpura, Borwa, Umar Baori and Shekawas; on the south by lands belonging to the villages of Huttun, Borwa and Rajor.

(3). BELIAWAS TRACT, FOREST No. 3.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 3,172 acres demarcated by boundaries set up by the Forest Department and belonging, according to a map prepared in the Settlement Department, to the villages of Khedana Taragarh, Suniana, Beliawas and Cudola in the District of Ajmer and Merwara.

FOREST BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE AJMER FOREST REGULATION.

I.—The limits of all State Forests shall be indicated by conspicuous boundaries. The pillars shall be erected and maintained by the Forest Department.

No. 1505-S, 4th June 1875.

Village boundary pillars falling within the limits of any State Forests shall be maintained as formerly by the Villagers.

II.—*Acts prohibited in State Forests.* 1. The following acts are prohibited:—

(a) Breaking up waste land for cultivation without permission of the Forest Officer.

(b) Setting fire to grass or negligently permitting fire to extend to a State Forest.

(c) Setting fire to brushwood, trees, or stumps of trees.

(d) Lopping, breaking, or otherwise injuring growing trees or bushes.

(e) Removing soil or dead leaves from under trees.

(f) Selling standing trees.

(g) Cutting young trees under any circumstances.

(h) Collecting fallen wood of any kind without permission of the Forest Officer.

(i) Collecting gums, resins, honey, wax, or other minor Forest produce.

(j) Carrying, or kindling fire.

(k) Carrying any implement to cut wood, except when it is carried in pursuance of a permit to cut wood.

(l) Digging or quarrying for stones, lime, or kunkur without permit.

(m) Grazing cattle without permit.

(n) Cutting grass otherwise than is provided for in section 5 of the Forest Regulation.

2. Any person who shall commit a breach of this rule shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, Rs. 50, and for the second or any subsequent offence, Rs. 100; this.

punishment is to be in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach.

3. [a] Any Forest Officer, not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests, or in charge of a division, may accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed a breach of any of the foregoing rules, a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 5 by way of compensation for any damage which has been committed, and may release any property, which has been seized as liable to confiscation, on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

On the payment of such sum of money, or such value or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under these Rules against such person or property.

III.—*Responsibilities of Zemindars.*—It shall be the duty of all Zemindars, whose habitation is not more than three miles from the State Forest, to render aid in extinguishing Forest fires.

IV.—The Zemindars of any village within three miles of a State Forest are individually and collectively responsible for rendering aid towards preventing or extinguishing fires in a State Forest.

V.—If any person, whose duty it is under Rules III and IV to render aid in preventing, or extinguishing Forest fires, refuses or neglects to render reasonable aid on being required to do so by a Forest Officer, the person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate of the first or second class, to a fine not exceeding for the first offence Rs. 50, and for the second or any subsequent offence Rs. 100.

VI.—*Powers of Forest Department.*—Forest Officers not below the rank of Jemadar shall have the power to confiscate any wood-cutting instruments carried by any person within these Forests, unless it is carried in pursuance of a permit to cut wood.

VII.—[b] Any Forest official may arrest any person found in the act of doing any of the things prohibited under Rule II [except under clause (a)], and produce him before the officer in charge of Forests who may compound the case, or direct a criminal prosecution before a Magistrate.

Provided that the person arrested shall be released, if he is known to be a resident of any village in the District, who is not likely to abscond, or if he furnish reasonable security (not exceeding Rs. 50) for his re-appearance, when called upon to answer the charge made against him.

[a] Inserted by Notification No. 2225-S, dated 3rd September 1883, *Gazette of India*, dated September 1883, Pt. II, p. 497, and Notification No. 3817-S, dated 18th October 1889.

[b] This Bye-law was substituted for the original Bye-law by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 103-S, dated 23rd June 1886.

These alterations came into force from 15th July 1886

Provided also that in the absence of the Assistant Conservator, or Divisional Officer [a] the person arrested shall be conducted without delay before the nearest Magistrate, who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

VIII.—[b] All articles confiscated shall be made over for disposal to the Assistant Commissioner.

IX.—*Cattle Trespass*.—All cattle found straying or unlawfully grazing in any State Forest may be seized by any Forest official, and when so seized, shall be driven forthwith to the nearest pound.

When a right of way through the State Forest is maintained, it shall be held to protect from seizure all cattle lawfully driven along the road or tract indicated, even though they stray into the Forest, so long as the driver uses reasonable diligence to prevent them from straying, and to drive back such as stray.

X.—*Revenue*.—(a) The revenue from State Forests shall be divided in proportion to the area of land belonging to each village in the tract, entitled to share under section 6 of the Regulation, and irrespective of where wood or other produce may have been cut or obtained.

(b) The Forest Department shall, from time to time, remit the sums due to the Zemindars to the Assistant Commissioner (through the Commissioner) who shall specify the amount due to each village.

[c] XI.—For the purposes of the Ajmer-Merwara Forest Working Plan, the Reserved Forests of those Districts shall be divided into two Working Circles—

	Area in acres.
A.—Fuel Circle (19 Reserves)	. 29,821
B.—Grazing Circle (5 Reserves)	. 58,753
Total	. 88,574

2. The following Reserves are comprised in each Circle :—

GRAZING CIRCLE.

A.—*Ajmer District.*

Nil.

B.—*Merwara District.*

	Acres.
(1) Beliawas	3,235
(2) Amner	4,088
(3) Banjari-Mandlan	4,621
(4) Todgarh	33,842
(5) Dewair	12,966
Total	58,753

NOTE.—There are no Grazing Reserves in Ajmer though grazing is allowed in parts of certain Fuel Reserves in Ajmer (see Rule 5).

[a] Notification No. 3517-S., dated 18th October 1859.

[b] The original Rule VIII was cancelled and the Rules IX to XIII were made to run from VIII to XII by Notification No. 1698-S., dated 23rd June 1896.

[c] This Rule was substituted for the original Rule XI by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3046-S., dated 5th November 1894.

FUEL CIRCLE.

A.—Ajmer District.

	Acres.
(1) Mohwabir	1,836
(2)	
(3) Makarwali Hokran . . .	2,675
(4) Nag Pahar	2,479
(5) Taragarh Valley	1,203
(6) Srinagar	3,623
(7) Danta	1,429
(8) Rajosi	1,303
(9) Rajgarh	2,199
Total Ajmer	17,598

B.—Merwara District.

	Acres.
(10) Dilwara	232
(11) Chang Gate	49
(12) Jalia	37
(13) Bulad	13
(14) Chang	2,918
(15) Borwar	2,401
(16) Kotra	1,726
(17) Siliberi	520
(18) Sheopura	2,747
(19) Anspahar	1,580
Total Merwara	12,223
GRAND TOTAL	29,821

3. Grazing is allowed, until further orders, in the Reserves named above, (1) on payment, or (2) free, subject to the following rules :—

GRAZING IN THE FUEL CIRCLE.

4. No grazing will be allowed *on payment* in any Reserve in the Fuel Circle in ordinary years. In years of scarcity, grazing on payment may be permitted with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

5. The following rights of *Free Grazing* exist in this Circle :—

A.—Ajmer District.

(a) In the *Srinagar* Forest Reserve the inhabitants of Srinagar village will have the right to graze 817 cattle free over the defined area of 817 acres for four months, namely, from 1st March to the end of June, or until the beginning of the rains.

(b) In the *Rajgarh* Reserve the inhabitants of Mayapur, Naharpura and Kothaj are entitled to graze 330 head of cattle in the following areas, which

NOTE.—(1) The figures are based on the generally accepted scale, by which one head of cattle is allowed for every three acres of land when grazing is permitted throughout the entire year. The grazing area is defined by a stone wall and by 54 boundary pillars, all serially numbered.

(2) The term *cattle* here and elsewhere excludes camels, sheep, and goats.

(3) The number of cattle, formerly not stated, has now been fixed. The period of grazing had been reduced by four months.

were originally taken up from those villages respectively, from 1st March to the beginning of the rains:—

						Area taken up from each village.	Number of cattle entitled to graze.
						Acres.	Acres.
Mayapur	.	.	.	.	.	106	140
Nabarpura	.	.	.	.	.	93	90
Kothaj	.	.	.	.	.	110	100
TOTAL						309	330*

* Here the number of cattle slightly exceeds the acreage. But as these figures were entered in the Register of Rights by the Settlement Officer, it has not been thought desirable to alter them. The period of grazing has been reduced by one month.

B.—Merwara District.

In the Sheopura Reserve the inhabitants of Jaita-ka-baria (a hamlet of Athun situated within forest limits) are permitted to graze throughout the year, 20 head of cattle, including calves over one year old. One area of 60 acres has now been marked off round the hamlet, and a second area of the same size will be marked off after a period of ten years has expired.

GRAZING IN THE GRAZING CIRCLE.

- On payment.
- † 1. Beliawas.
 2. Amner.
 3. Banjari-Mandlan.
 4. Todzarh.
 5. Dewair.
6. The five† forests situated in this Circle will be opened for grazing, on payment, for the four months from the 1st March to the beginning of the rains every year.

7. The following Grazing rates will be charged:—

		Per cow.	Per buffalo.
		Annas.	Annas.
From Non-right-holders full rates	.	4	8
From† right-holders half rates	.	2	4

† The names of the Right-holders in each village are registered; they are the original proprietors. The number of the Non-right-holders is not known.

8. The villages entered in the following table may graze their cattle of right in each reserve, as shown below. The maximum number of cattle of each village which may graze is also entered. The rates are those given in Rule 7.

The period of grazing is from the 1st March till the rains break :—

Names of Reserve.	Names of villages.	* Area assigned to each village.	Maximum number of cattle of each village to be admitted.
		Acres.	
Beliawas . . .	(1) Beliawas . . .	1,383	1,383
Total area	(2) Soniana . . .	464	464
3,236 acres.	(3) Rudhana . . .	1,200	1,200
	(4) Taragarh . . .	111	111
	(5) Dadalia . . .	78	78
		<hr/> 3,236	<hr/> 3,236

* This is the area taken up from each village at the outset when the Reserves were formed.

Amner . . .	(1) Kukra . . .	950	950
Total area	(2) Naloi-Lalpura . . .	1,423	1,423
4,088 acres.	(3) Ghata . . .	80	80
	(4) Ajitgarh . . .	481	481
	(5) Amner . . .	847	847
	(6) Tibana . . .	102	102
	(7) Nadaot . . .	101	101
	(8) Dhoti . . .	104	104
		<hr/> 4,088	<hr/> 4,088

Banjari Mandlan . . .	(1) Todgarh† . . .	462	462
Total area	(2) Berar . . .	326	326
4,621 acres.	(3) Dauserian . . .	903	903
	(4) Mandlan . . .	1,374	1,374
	(5) Negarian . . .	168	168
	(6) Ranatban . . .	108	108
	(7) Banjari . . .	950	950
	(8) Mewasa . . .	138	138
	(9) Palri . . .	119	119
	(10) Balacharat . . .	38	38
	(Disputed) . . .	35	...
		<hr/> 4,621	<hr/> 4,586

† Thok Kanab only. —

A.—Right-Holders.

Name of Reserve.	Names of villages.	Area assigned to each village. Acres.	Maximum number of cattle of each village to be admitted.
Todgarh . .	(1) Pagri	2,558	2,558
Total area	(2) Velpana	2,978	2,978
32,842 acres.	(3) Sirman	2,704	2,704
	(4) Khormal and Rampura	334	334
	(5) Charpala	1,443	1,443
	(6) Bamenhera	397	397
	(7) Baghmul	8,537	8,537
	(8) Satukhera	3,123	3,123
	(9) Ganeshpura	70	70
	(10) Merian	2,367	2,367
	(11) Baraswara	5,418	5,418
	(12) Mandawar	735	735
	(13) Kachbali	2,322	2,322
	(14) Pipli	438	438
	(Disputed area)	418	...
		<u>33,842</u>	<u>*33,424</u>

* The number of cattle belonging to each village is in some instances smaller than the figure entered; in others it is larger. But no objections will be raised provided that the total number of cattle sent by the villages to graze does not exceed the total number of 33,424 head allowed in the Reserve.

† B.—Non-Right-Holders.

- (15) Kirana.
- (16) Pithakhera.
- (17) Rupnagar.
- (18) Barakhan.
- (19) Kakrod.
- (20) Asan.
- (21) Delaatan.
- (22) Barakhera.
- (23) Gogela.
- (24) Dholadanta.
- (25) Roriana.

† These villages have no original proprietary rights in the forest land. They own very few cattle, and are practically allowed to graze as many head as they please. They assist in putting out fires, and receive one ticket per house for cutting grass.

		Acres.	
Dewair . .	(1) Khemagudha	488	488
Total area	(2) Dabjor	302	302
12,966 acres.	(3) Antali	180	180
	(4) Kaniana	501	501
	(5) Motagudha	277	277
	(6) Baghana	1,746	1,746
	(7) Bhairagudha		
	(8) Chaplian	5,108	5,108
	(9) Dewair	2,703	2,703
	(10) Piroelu	1,607	1,607
	(11) Khera-Jessa	54	54
		<u>12,966</u>	<u>12,966</u>

9. In years of scarcity the cattle of the villages entitled to graze in the Amner and Banjari-Mandlan reserves (of which the area is limited) will be allowed to graze in any of the three other Reserves, *viz.*, Belawas, Todgarh, and Dewnair, subject to the maximum number of cattle noted above as admissible in each of those three Reserves respectively.

NOTE.—The three Reserves in question are sufficiently extensive to allow of this concession. The number of cattle grazing in them at present is far short of the maximum number which can be safely admitted.

10. In the Todgarh Reserve all areas brought under fuel coppice shall be closed to grazing for a period of ten years.

11.—(a) *Free grazing for part of the year.*—(1) In the Amner Reserve the inhabitants of Amner* and Ajitgarh villages will be allowed to graze 200 cattle free over an area of 199 acres on the eastern slope of the range (which lies between the old boundary along the ridge and the line of the new boundary pillars along the base) for the period of four months from 1st November to 28th February :—

	Area assigned to grazing.	Number of cattle.
	Acre.	
Amner	117	117
Ajitgarh	82	82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	199	199
	<hr/>	<hr/>

FREE GRAZING.

* Up to the present time, 344 head of cattle, *viz.*, Amner 177 and Ajitgarh 167 have been admitted into this limited area of 199 acres from December until the rains. The number, as well as the period, were obviously in excess of the capacity of the area. They have accordingly been reduced, and the dates have been altered to avoid clashing with the period of *grazing on payment*, which begins on 1st March. The respective number of cattle which each village may send is subject to reconsideration. The Record-of-rights left both area and number of cattle undefined, and fixed the period from 15th December to the rains each year. If the present proposals press hardly on the people, they may require modification. But the recognition of annual *grazing on payment* is a substantial concession.

(2) †In the *Todgarh* Reserve the inhabitants of Todgarh village (*thok mala* only) will be permitted to graze 85 head of cattle in an area of 85 acres known as the “Bijasar tract,” from the 1st November to 28th February.

† This rule embodies a promise made when the Todgarh Reserve was extended in 1890. The area called “Bijasar” has been ascertained as containing 85 acres. The reasons for dates and numbers are the same as those given above.

(b) *Free grazing during the whole year.*—Free grazing during the whole year will be allowed to the inhabitants of certain hamlets situated within the following Reserves:—

Name of Reserve,	Name of Hamlet,	* Number of persons entitled to graze.	* Number of cattle.	† Number of acres assigned for grazing.
Beliawas	Motalia	4	42	120
Banjari-Mandlan	Bari-ka-Chavra	4	70	210
Todgarh	(1) Jaspalan	3	33	99
	(2) Modia	18	320	960
	(3) Alanjeryan	13	280	840
	(4) Sarupan	12	150	450
	(5) Boyankhet	2	10	30

* The figures entered in these columns are those given in the Settlement Record prepared by Mr. Whiteley.

† The figures in this column are based on the scale of one head of cattle to every three acres of land. The areas will now be marked.

The names of the persons thus privileged to graze their cattle during the whole year and the number of cattle allotted to each person, as shewn above, have been entered in the Record of Forest Rights.

12. The number of cattle admitted shall in no case exceed that allotted to each person. Calves less than 12 months old are not included in that number, that is, they will be admitted in excess.

13. An area equal to the acreage assigned for grazing in rule 11 (b) above will be marked off round each hamlet named, and grazing will be restricted to that area for a period of ten years. It will then be closed, and a second area of the same size will be thrown open for the next ten years.

GENERAL RULES.

14. No grazing shall be allowed for a period of at least three years in any part of a Forest where a fire has taken place.

15. The period during which grass-cutting is allowed will be extended as shewn below:—

Ajmer . . . For eight weeks from a date commencing seven days after the close of the Pushkar Fair.

Merwara . . . 4½ months, *viz.*, from 15th October to 28th February.

16. Grazing on payment will only be allowed under a pass, stating the number of cattle to be admitted, the rates charged, and the period of grazing. The colour of the pass will be changed each year.

17. Application must be made to the Forest Officer by the Lambardar or Patel of the village fifteen days before the date on which the grazing is required. The application must include a list of the cattle (cows and buffaloes

being entered separately) for which a pass is desired. Any cattle found grazing in excess of those specified in the pass will be charged at double the ordinary grazing rates.

18. The owners of cultivated lands within the boundaries of State Forests shall only be entitled to pass into Forest limits such cattle as are *bona fide* required for ploughing or other agricultural purposes.

XII.—All fines levied under the Forest Law or Rules shall be credited to the 'Forest Revenue' or to "Law and Justice" in accordance with the provisions of section 116 of the Forest Department Code, 4th edition.

The waste and hilly lands below described required for the purpose of State Forests are hereby under the orders of the Chief Commissioner taken up for such purposes and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

"Rajputana Official Gazette"
10th June 1876.

No. 1.—DILWARA BIR.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 181 acres demarcated permanently by the Forest Department by means of a trench on all sides and by 56 stone boundary pillars bearing serial numbers.

The tract is bounded on the north from boundary pillars Nos. 56 to No. 7 by the lands of the village of Dilwara; on the east from boundary pillars Nos. 7 to 20 by lands belonging to the village of Dilwara and Guddi; on the south from boundary pillars Nos. 20 to 23 by the district road from Beawar to Masuda; on the west from boundary pillars Nos. 23 to 56 by the fields of Ram Lal Burar, Sajhee Seth, Kamar Ram Singh and Gunna.

No. 2.—CHANG GATE BIR.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 54 acres demarcated permanently by the Forest Department by means of 28 stone boundary pillars bearing serial numbers.

The tract is bounded on the north by a portion of the Station or Circular road and the compound of the Overseer's bungalow, Irrigation Division; on the east from boundary pillars Nos. 1 to 20 by cultivated fields belonging to Teilees and other inhabitants of Beawar, also from boundary pillars Nos. 20 to 21 by a portion of the road going from Beawar to Purwastee; on the west from boundary pillar No. 21 to Overseer's bungalow by the Circular or Station road, and including the plot of land known as Futtehpur Bagh and excluding a patch of ground occupied by lime-burners.

No 3.—TARAGARH TRACT, AJMER.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 1,016 acres and including three valleys known as Noorchushma, Batee nal and Emlee Kund, the limits of which are in some places defined by the old fortifications of Taragarh, and in others by a line of 27 boundary pillars situated on the water-shed of the hill ranges.

This tract is bounded on the north by the old wall of Taragarh Fort which separates the reserved tract from the valley of Indurkot; on the west by the old fortifications situated on the ridge of the hill and a line of 6 boundary pillars up to the boundary of the village of Doomara; on the south by the lands of the village of Doomara from which it is separated by 3 boundary pillars; on the east by the line of fortifications of Taragarh and 10 boundary pillars separating the reserved tract from the grazing lands of the villages of Somulpore, Ajmer Kusba, Doomara, and the tract of land belonging to the Ajmer Mission.

The waste and hilly land below described being required for the purpose of State Forests, is hereby, under the orders of the
No. 1961-S., 25th July 1876. Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made, and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3, in supersession of the previous Declaration published in the *Rajputana Official Gazette*, dated 26th June 1875.

SRINAGAR AND BIR TRACT.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 3,575 acres and demarcated by means of 148 stone boundary pillars set up by the Forest Department, and belonging to the villages of Srinagar, Burla, Palran, Bir, and Goodah, all situated in the District of Ajmer.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the village of Srinagar; on the east by lands belonging to the Srinagar and the Srinagar roads; on the south by lands belonging to the villages of Bir and Palran; and on the west by lands belonging to the villages of Palran, Burla, Srinagar and Goodah.

The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purposes of a State Forest, are hereby, under the orders of
No. 2114-S., 19th August 1876. the Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

MOHWA BIR AND MADAR HILL TRACT.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 2,812 acres, demarcated by means of two sets of boundary pillars set up by the Forest Department and excluding the Mohwa and Meer Sha Allee gardens, also the lands, called Mendee Khola and Nazur Allee-Kee-Nal.

The proprietary rights to the land included in this tract are vested in the Kusba of Ajmer, the Nazul Fund and the villages of Lohagul, Chorseawas, Kankarda, Googra and Madarpoora.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the villages of Lohagul, Googra, Kankarda, and the Kishengurh road; on the east by lands belonging to the villages of Madarpoora and the Kusba of Ajmer; on the south by the ridge of the Madar Hill from the Madar Temple as far as the Meer Shah Allee garden, the Kishengurb and Circular road, Nazur Allee-Kee-Nal and the Lohagul road; on the east by lands belonging to Dhun Roop Nazir, the Kusba of Ajmer and the village of Chorseawas.

The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purposes of State Forests are hereby, under the orders of No. 2839-S., 7th November 1976. Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

No. 1.—RAJOSI TRACT, AJMER.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 1,260 acres, demarcated by means of 47 boundary pillars set up by the Forest Department, and extending from the Ajmer and Nasirabad road to a point near the village of Rajosi.

This tract is bounded on the north from boundary pillars Nos. 1 to 4 by lands belonging to the village of Danta; on the east, from boundary pillars Nos. 4 to 18, by lands belonging to the village of Jataya, Boloonta and Rajosi; on the south from boundary pillars Nos. 18 to 26 by lands belonging to the village of Rajosi; and on the west from boundary pillar No. 26 to boundary pillar No. 1 by lands belonging to the villages of Rajosi, Khwajpura Mukhpura and Danta.

No. 2.—BORWAR AND KOTRA TRACT, MERWARA DISTRICT.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 3,923 acres and demarcated by means of two sets of boundary pillars set up by the Forest Department.

This tract is bounded on the north by the lands belonging to the villages of Doolya and Koorantya; on the east by lands belonging to the villages of Barria Loonba, Kotra and Koondal; on the south by the

the Marwar boundary ; and on the west by the lands of the villages of Sele Bairee, Barya Mota, Barya Oojba and Doolya.

No. 3.—ANS PAHAR TRACT, MERWARA DISTRICT.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 1,466 acres and demarcated by means of 31 boundary pillars, set up by the Forest Department.

This tract is bounded on the north by the lands belonging to the village of Bar ; on the east by the Bednor Territory ; on the south by the village lands of Beliwās ; and on the west by the village lands of Beliwās, Bar-Kochran, Saroth, Doongar Khera, Sheopura, Jeynagar and Bar.

The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purpose of State Forests are hereby, under the orders of the
 No. 1656-S., 24th June 1880. Chief Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

DEWAIR FOREST TRACT, MERWARA.

A tract of land comprising an area of about 12,203 acres, demarcated by boundaries set up by the Forest Department and belonging, according to a map prepared in the Settlement Department, to the villages of Baghana, Gudhe Mota, Kaniāna, Antali, Gudhe Khema Dabjar, Chapalian, Dewair Khera-Jassa and Piprelu.

This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the villages of Gudhe Mota, Kaniāna, Antali and Dabjar ; on the west by the boundary line of Marwar and Merwara ; on the east by lands of Chapalian village ; and on the south by lands belonging to the villages of Khera-Jassa and Piprelu.

The waste land below described forming the catchment of the Danta reservoir, which it is required to acquire on military and sanitary grounds, and which, with the purpose of keeping it free of cattle and the reservoir free from pollution, it is intended to take up for the purposes of a State Forest, is hereby, under the orders of the
 No. 1798-S., 6th July 1880. Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, section 3.

DANTA TRACT, AJMER.

A tract of land comprising an area of 1,244 acres, 3 poles, demarcated by boundaries set up by the Public Works Department, and belonging, according

to a map prepared by the Executive Engineer, Nasirabad Division, to the villages of Danta and Bir.

The tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the village of Bir, on the east by Danta, on the south by boundaries of Rajosi Tract and Danta villages, and on the west by Makhupura and Sedarya.

The waste and hilly lands below described being required for the purposes of a State forest, are hereby, under the orders of the
No. 1933-S., 29th July 1884. Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declaration is made and published under the Ajmer Forests Regulation, 1874, section 2:—

Makerwali Hokran Tract.—A tract of land comprising an area of about 3,000 acres and belonging to the villages of Naosar, Chaura Siawás, Makerwali Hokran, Buddha Pokhar and Kanas. This tract is bounded on the north by lands belonging to the villages of Makerwali and Hokran; on the east by lands belonging to the villages of Makerwali, Chaura Siawás and Naosar; on the south by lands belonging to the villages of Naosar, Lila Saori, and Kanas; on the west by lands belonging to the villages of Kanas, Buddha Pokhar and Hokran.

The waste lands below described, being required for the purposes of a State forest, are hereby, under the orders of the
No. 231-S., 19th February 1891. Chief Commissioner, taken up for such purposes, and the present declarations are made and published under Ajmer Forests Regulation, 1874, section 3:—

Jalia Plot.—A plot of land comprising an area of 36 acres 3 roods 2 poles belonging to Government.

This plot is bounded on the east by the parapet wall of the weir of Phulsagar tank; on the west by a waste hillock No. 69 within the limits of Sunian; on the north by the fields Nos. 38, 37, 36, 35, 12, etc., belonging to Shamlat; and on the south by the bund of Phulsagar tank.

Balad plot.—A plot of land comprising an area of 12 acres 3 roods 8 poles belonging to Government.

This plot is bounded on the east by the bund of the new Balad tank; on the west by patti No. 788, leading from Balad to Kasulpura Nala on the rear of the new Balad tank No. 800 and waste hillock No. 830; on the north by path No. 788 leading from Balad village to the bund of the tank; and on the south by waste hillock No. 830.

Add the following clause to bye-law II:— (o) selling or otherwise disposing of wood obtained under section 4 (c), (ii) of the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, in any manner other than that contemplated by that section.

No. 2672 S., 21st August 1896.

Powers of Judicial and Revenue officer.

Under the authority vested in him by section 5 of Regulation I of 1877, (The Ajmer Courts Regulation), the Officiating Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Subordinate Judges of the first or second class, or Munsiffs, in the District of Ajmer.

No. 355A., 1st June 1877.

To be Subordinate Judges of the 1st Class.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

The Judicial Assistant.

[^a] The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

To be Subordinate Judges of the 2nd Class.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade. [^a]

The Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli.

The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri. [^b]

To be Munsiffs.

The Tahsildar of Ajmer.

Do. of Beawar.

Do. of Todgarh.

Under the authority vested in him by section 11 of Regulation I of 1877 (The Ajmer Courts Regulation), the Officiating Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to invest the undermentioned Subordinate Judges with the powers of a Judge of Court of Small Causes [^a] within the local limits below specified.

[^a] See C. C.'s Notification No. 312 C—114 III, 24th December, 1891.

[^b] *Fide* C. C.'s Notification 484, 29th April, 1891.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Local Limits.</i>
1. The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.	The Tahsil of Beawar.
2. The Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.	The Cantonment of Nasirabad and a distance of 4 miles beyond the boundary.
Under section 14 of Regulation I of 1877, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor Nos. 355-C, 1st June, 1877. General in Council, is pleased to empower the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, the Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, and the Judicial Assistant, to hear appeals from any decree or order passed or made by the Court of any Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class or Munsiff.	
In exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, the undersigned directs that until further orders the civil judicial business shall be distributed among the Courts of the three lowest grades, referred to in section 4 of the said Regulation, in the following manner:—	
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, (Sub-Judge, First class). Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, (Sub-Judge, First class). Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, (Sub-Judge, First class): Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, (Sub-Judge, First class). The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, (Sub-Judge, Second class). The Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar of Ajmer (Munsiffs).	The whole of the Sub-district of Ajmer.
Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli (Sub-Judge, Second class).	
Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, (Sub-Judge, First class).	The limits of the Deoli cantonment.
Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, Beawar, exercising powers of Munsiffs.	The whole of the Sub-district of Merwara.
Tahsildar, Todgarh, exercising powers of Munsiff.	The limits of the Beawar Tahsil.
	The limits of the Todgarh Tahsil.

Istimrardars invested with civil jurisdiction shall exercise their powers within the limits of their respective Istimrari Estates.

NOTE.—For the purposes of this rule, the Istimrar Estate of Deolia shall be deemed to be included in the Bhinae Estate.

In supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2, clause (b) of Ajmer Regulation II of 1877 (Land and Revenue), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara for the time being to discharge the functions of a Collector, under the said Regulation within their respective districts.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer will, however, continue, until further orders, to exercise for both districts the powers conferred on him in this office Notification No. 1161-136-II, dated 23rd October 1885, in respect of Excise.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 73 and 110 of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules : —

UNDER SECTION 73.

Payment of Revenue.

1. The revenue shall ordinarily be paid at the head-quarters of the Tahsil to the Tahsildar, or such subordinate as he, with the sanction of the Collector, may appoint to receive it. With the permission of the Collector, the revenue may be paid direct into the Head Treasury.

2. The instalments of revenue shall be paid on the dates fixed at settlement, namely, 1st January and 15th June in each year.

3. All money paid into the Tahsil shall be accompanied by an arz-irsal. The arz-irsal shall first be taken to the Wasilbakinavis, who shall, after verifying the correctness of the payment, endorse it for payment to the Tahvildar (Treasurer).

4. No native officer other than the Tahvildar (Treasurer) shall on any account receive or keep any public money whatever.

5. In all cases in which land revenue and cesses are due, the sum paid shall first be credited to cesses, and the balance, if any, to land revenue.

6. On receipt of the arz-irsal endorsed by the Wasilbakinavis, the Tahvildar shall take the money, and enter the payment in his own siaha, and endorsing the arz-irsal with his receipt, pass it to the Siahanavis.

7. The Siahanavis shall, on the authority of the Tahvildar's receipt, enter the sum as paid in his siaha, and shall draw out the dakhila or receipt which,

after having been duly signed by the Tahvildar and the Tahsildar, or other officer in charge of the Tahsil, shall be given to the payer.

8. Information of the credit shall then be given to the Wasilbakinavis, who shall note the same in his khatauni (ledger), initialling the siaha to show that he has done so.

9. The dakhila bahis shall be kept in printed counterfoil registers, each book containing one hundred duplicates bound up and paged.

10. At the end of each day, and before the siaha is sent to the head offices the Wasilbakinavis and the Siahanavis shall compare the siaha with the khatauni, item by item, and the Wasilbakinavis shall number each item in the khatauni with the number borne by such item in the siaha. The Siahanavis and the Tahvildar shall then compare the totals of their siahas, and at once bring to the notice of the Tahsildar or officer in charge of the Tahsil, any discrepancy they may discover. The dakhila bahi shall then be compared with the siaha by the Wasilbakinavis and the Siahanavis.

11. To each arz-irsal a serial number shall be given, according to the order in which the money is credited in the Tahvildar's roznamecha or daily ledger. The series of these numbers shall commence daily, and the Tahvildar shall number each irsal before passing it to the Siahanavis. The same numbering shall be shown in the daily siaha, in the Wasilbakinavis khatauni, in the dakhila, and in the record of any payments kept up for special departments.

I * UNDER SECTION 110 (a).

Assessment of Land Revenue—Lands variably assessed.

12. Of land variably assessed to revenue there shall be two classes :—

Class I.—The portions of villages lying in the beds of certain tanks which are liable to submergence, and which have been demarcated by the Settlement Officer.

Class II.—Whole villages in which a standard revenue has been assessed on a standard cultivated area by the Settlement Officer.

13. In lands of Class I, the cultivation of each harvest shall be recorded and measured up. The revenue due shall be found by applying to the cultivated area the rate or rates fixed by the Settlement Officer at settlement.

14. In variably assessed villages, class II, the assessment shall be made by the standard rate assessed at settlement on the cultivated area. This standard rate is the rate for dry cultivation, and to it, as a basis, all other

* The rules and forms under Section 110 (a) have been substituted for the original rules by Notification No. 686-562, dated 5th July 1893.

rates in the village must be referred. The other rates are all multiples of the dry rate, and to find the dry unit area, the area under each class of cultivation (chahi, talabi, abi and dry) must be multiplied by the multiple of its own class.

NOTE.—When the area actually cultivated exceeds the standard area, the excess of the demand over the standard revenue will be credited to Government. When such area falls below the standard area, the difference between the standard revenue and the amount actually demanded will be remitted.

15. The area to be assessed shall comprise all cultivation, except that of “muafi” and “bhum” lands.

16. The record of measurements for purposes of assessment shall give the necessary details, or—

- (1) Lands assessable at well (chahi) rates.
- (2) Ditto at tank (talabi) rates.
- (3) Ditto at wet (abi) rates.
- (4) Ditto at dry rates.

17. The assessments shall be made under the superintendence and orders of the Collector.

18. The following general rules shall be observed :—

- (a) Lands irrigated from a well, existing as such at Mr. La Touche's settlement, shall be liable to assessment at well (chahi) rates.
- (b) Lands irrigated from a village tank or nadi, existing as such at Mr. La Touche's settlement, shall be liable to assessment at the same rate as lands assessed as irrigated from such tank or nadi.
- (c) Lands cultivated in the beds of village tanks or nadis, existing as such at Mr. La Touche's settlement, shall be liable to assessment at abi rates.
- (d) Lands irrigated from a well or village tank or nadi, not existing as such at Mr. La Touche's settlement, or lying in the bed of such village tank, or nadi, and cultivated, shall be assessed as dry.
- (e) Lands assessed at settlement as irrigated or as “abi,” but growing dry crops only, shall be assessed as dry.

19. When the total demand of a village for the harvest has been found, the amount payable by each sharer will be found by multiplying the standard rate into the area of his cultivation, as shown in the “khatauni.”

20. The Commissioner may declare, that in any particular village the crop on unirrigated land has been only a three-quarter crop, or half crop, or quarter crop, or *nil*, and may reduce the assessment on such land accordingly,

If the crop on such land has only produced the amount of grain required for seed grain, it shall not be assessed.

21. When the actual assessable cultivated area has been found by the above rules, the assessment shall be made in the manner indicated in Rule 14.

Example.—After the time of settlement, the Settlement Officer determined that the assessable area of a village ordinarily cultivated was :—

	Acre.	Rate of assessment per acre.	Total assessment.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	124	0 10 0	77 8 0
Abi	40	1 9 0	62 8 0
Tank	8	2 13 0	22 8 0
Well	50	3 12 0	187 8 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	222	...	350 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

This area is reduced to a multiple of "dry units" in the following manner :—

The abi rate of Rs. 1-9 the acre is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the dry rate.

The tank rate of Rs. 2-13 the acre is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the dry rate.

The well rate of Rs. 3-12 the acre is 6 times the dry rate.

The area in terms of "dry units" will therefore be :—

	acres.
Dry	$124 \times 1 = 124$
Abi	$40 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 100$
Tank	$8 \times 4\frac{1}{2} = 36$
Well	$50 \times 6 = 300$
	<hr/>
TOTAL	560
	<hr/>

This 560 acres is called the standard dry unit area, and when multiplied by the dry rate of 10 annas, gives the standard revenue of Rs. 350.

22. An English register in the following Form (No. I) shall be kept up in the Collector's Office, and an opening of two pages shall be assigned to each variably assessed village. In the register the assessment of each harvest shall be recorded.

23. In the column of remarks of the above register, a brief note of any of the remarkable events of the year, as affecting the revenue history of the village, shall be entered.

24. In villages variably assessed, the Lambardar's fees shall be five per cent. on the amount actually collected by them, and all the cesses shall be calculated on the annual demand.

25. With his Annual Revenue Report, the Collector shall submit three statements in the forms (Nos. II, III, and IV) given below :—

Statement No. 1 (Form II) refers to the assessment of variably assessed beds of tanks. It shall be prepared separately for each harvest and submitted, whether any assessments have been made or not.

Statement No. 2 (Form III) refers to the assessment of variably assessed villages in the autumn (kharif) harvest.

Statement No. 3 (Form IV) refers to the assessment of variably assessed villages in the spring (rabi) harvest.

FORM No. III.—STATEMENT No. 2.

Return of the assessment of the Autumn (Kharif) harvest in variably assessed villages in the District of in the year 19 .

Serial Number.	Village.	Standard Settlement assessment.	DETAILS OF CULTIVATION.												ASSESSED AREA.					Rate.	Dry unit area.	REMARKS.				
			WELL ASSESSED AS			TANK ASSESSED AS			ANY ASSESSED AS			DRY ASSESSED AS			Well.	Tank.	Abl.	Dry.	TOTAL.							
			Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Well.	Tank.	Abl.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

FORM No. VI.—STATEMENT No. 3.

Return of the assessment of the Spring (Rabi) Harvest in variably assessed villages in the District of in the year 19 .

Serial Number.	Village.	Standard Settlement assessment.	Revenue assessed on Kharif.	DETAILS OF CULTIVATION.																ASSESSED AREA.						Assessment of the Rabi.		Total Assessment of the year.	Difference from Standard Revenue.		REMARKS.			
				WELL ASSESSED AS			TANK ASSESSED AS			ARI ASSESSED AS			DRY ASSESSED AS			Total.	Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Dofassl.	Abl.	Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Dofassl.	Total.	Dry unit area.		Rate.					
				Well.	Tank.	Dry.	Well.	Tank.	Dofassl.	Well.	Tank.	Dofassl.	Dry.	Well.	Tank.															Abl.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

UNDER SECTION 110 (c)

Appointment and removal of Village Headmen and Patels.

Appointment
of Village
Revenue
officials.

26. The number of Lambardars and Patels, as fixed at Mr. Whiteway's settlement, shall not be altered except by order of the Commissioner.

27. The appointment of Lambardars and Patels shall be made by the Collector after a summary enquiry as to the right of succession in accordance with local custom as recorded in the Wajib-ul-arz. Provided that where no record of such custom exists, the candidate supported by the largest number of those sharers who would have to pay through him shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be elected.

28. The Collector shall notify in the village the name of the person whom he proposes to appoint, or who shall have been elected, as the case may be, as Lambardar or Patel, and shall call on the Khewatdars concerned to state their objections, if any, within the space of one month.

29. No minor or female shall, except for special reasons, be appointed where by the custom of the village another sharer is eligible, and if appointed an adult male agent shall be nominated to represent the minor or female.

30. Subject to appeal to the Commissioner, the Collector may refuse to appoint any person as Lambardar or Patel, or may remove from his appointment any Lambardar or Patel, on any of the following grounds :—

(a) That he is not a sharer in the village.

(b) That his share in the village is heavily burdened with mortgages or other incumbrances.

(c) That he is not in possession of his share in the village.

(d) That he is incompetent to perform the duties of the office.

(e) That he has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Collector, disqualifies him for holding the appointment, or that he is of notoriously bad character.

31. A Lambardar or Patel may be fined by the Collector for neglect of duty, whether such neglect arises from not carrying out orders, or from disobeying any rules laid down for his guidance, or from wilful delay in paying the instalment of the Government demand. The amount of such fine shall not exceed the pay due to him for the harvest in the course of which the fine is inflicted.

32. As soon after the collection of an instalment of land revenue as may be practicable, the Tahsildar shall draw up a list of the Lambardars and Patels in his Tahsil, showing against their names the amount of revenue collected by each, the amount due to each for commission on collections, the sums to be deducted for fines, etc., and the net amount due to each Lambardar and Patel.

33. The list shall be submitted to the Collector, who, after verification of the amounts, shall prepare the bill for encashment at the Tahsil in the usual way.

UNDER SECTION 110 (d).

The persons by whom the time, place, and manner at or in which anything to be done under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done.

34. The following shall be among the duties of a Lambardar under Regulation II of 1877:—

- (a) To represent the village community in all their dealings with Government.
- (b) To collect the Government revenue and cesses for which he is responsible, and to pay the same to the Officer or Treasury appointed to receive it.
- (c) To defray in the first instance village expenses, and to reimburse himself in accordance with village custom.
- (d) To supervise the accounts of the village common lands, and to render accounts to the villagers of all receipts, payments, and sources of income.
- (e) To report to the Patwari or the Supervisor all changes in the proprietorship of Muafi and Bhum lands, and the death of pensioners.
- (f) To report to the Patwari or the Supervisor all encroachments on roads or Government land, all injuries to or appropriations of Nazul buildings in the village, and the destruction or removal of, or injury to, boundary or other marks erected in the village by order of Government.

- (d) Emigration of cultivators.
 - (e) Condition of cattle and quantity of fodder available.
 - (f) All injuries to the embankment of Government tanks.
 - (g) Death of any zemindar, muafidar, or pensioner residing in his circle.
- D. To obtain the Supervisor's signature to his diary and books of account.
- E. To keep the following records in such forms and manner as may be prescribed by the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner:—
- (a) Diary or Roznamecha.
 - (b) Khasra.
 - (c) Crop statement for the rabi and kharif separately.
 - (d) Khataunis for :—
 1. Villages variably assessed.
 2. Tanks variably assessed.
 3. Tanks paying crop rates.
 4. Variably assessed hods of tanks.
 - (e) Khatabandi.
 - (f) Register of changes of proprietary right.
 - (g) Khata bahi.
 - (h) Accounts of the common fund of the village.
 - (i) Receipts from grazing fees and house-tax.
 - (j) The returns required from him under the Irrigation Rules, or any special order.
- F. To file in the Tahsil office copies of the records referred to in the preceding clause on dates determined by the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.
- G. To keep in safe custody and good condition the records, papers and maps in his charge.
- H. At the time fixed for the audit of village accounts, to explain them to the assembled sharers, obtaining their signatures to his accounts.
- I. To furnish any sharer on demand with a written statement of his account free of cost.
- J. To supervise the work of an Assistant Patwari appointed in his circle.

37. In addition to the ordinary duties and responsibilities hereinafter prescribed for Supervisors, the Head Supervisor is responsible for :—

- (a) The custody of the Supervisor's and Patwari's records filed in the Tahsil.

- (b) The custody and issue of blank registers and records to the Patwari.
- (c) The disbursing of the Patwari's pay and keeping accounts of the same.
- (d) The correct preparation of the Tahsil totals from the register kept by himself and the other Supervisors.
- (e) Keeping records of cases of encroachment on Nazul or Government property, condition of crops, destruction or decay of village or survey boundary-marks, and emigration of cultivators.
- (f) Keeping the Muafi registers and the registers of Imlak-Wakf and Nazul properties.
- (g) Completing the general returns of the Tahsil from statistics furnished by the Supervisors.

38. The duties and responsibilities of a Supervisor are :—

- (a) To keep the following registers in such forms and in such manner as may be directed by the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner :—

I. Register of proprietary mutations.

II. Village registers in two parts :—

1. Revenue.

2. Area and crops.

III. Special Registers for villages, tank, and beds of tanks variably assessed.

IV. Registers of Patwaris.

- (b) To generally superintend the out-door work of the Patwaris of his circle, and see that orders are strictly carried out.
- (c) To keep the village maps up to date.
- (d) To make local enquiries under the orders of the Collector or the Tahsildar as to the correctness of entries in the Village records, or to collect statistical information relating to land or agriculture.

NOTE.—The Supervisor shall not be appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of local investigation by a civil court without the consent of the Collector.

- (e) To verify the life and report the death of any pensioner or life muafidar to the Tahsildar.
- (f) To keep a register of Lambardars of his circle.
- (g) To supervise the working of the Irrigation Rules, and the irrigation from all Government tanks and furnish for his own circle the totals of the forms prescribed from time to time for recording the results of irrigation.

- (k) To keep a diary of the work performed by him, and send the same through the Tahsildar to the Collector once a month, any matter requiring special orders being separately reported.

NOTE.—The diary shall show the name of each village visited during the day, and the total number of the fields tested.

- (i) To submit through the Tahsildar to the Collector on the prescribed dates such periodical returns of the various classes of his work as may be called for.
- (j) To see that the Patwaris obey all rules prescribed for their guidance, reporting to the Collector all cases of infringement of orders.
- (k) To get the maps of all villages in his circle corrected and kept up to date by the Patwaris, and apply for appointment of an Amin from the pay of Patwari, if he is incapable of doing his work.

NOTE.—The following corrections should be always made:—new roads, hamlets, wells, nadia, tanks, and fields: also where a field has been permanently divided, or wherein the shifting cultivation of Khasra land, any field boundary has become permanent.

- (l) To test from time to time the chains used by the Patwari.
- (m) To apply to the Collector for a fresh skeleton survey map of the village, to be filled in by the Patwari, whenever the existing map is worn out or has from any cause become obsolete.

39. The Supervisor shall test the entries of the Khasra on the spot, and see that all fields of the map have been included, and all new cultivation measured up. That the total areas of the Khasra agree with those of the previous year, and with that of the year of measurement, that totals of each pigo are correct, and that the Khasra statements agree with the Khasra.

40. The Supervisor shall test at least seven per cent. of the Khasra entries in each harvest, initialling each number tested. The testing will extend to all entries against the number, and in such testing at least seven per cent. of the cultivated numbers must be included.

NOTE.—The work of testing the Kharif entries must be completed by November 1st, and the Rabi by March 1st. The extra hot-weather crops must also be tested.

41. On receipt of the report from the Patwari of the death of any sharer, or the change in any proprietary or munfi right in any village, the Supervisor shall, after testing the accuracy of the report, forward it for necessary action to the Tahsildar.

42. The Supervisor is responsible that the slips of changes in the village map filed yearly by the Patwari are kept in safe custody, and that the office copy of the same is corrected as may be ordered from time to time by the Commissioner.

43. The following shall be among the duties of a Tahsildar under Regulation II of 1877 :—

- (a) To collect the land revenue, cesses, and other items, for the collection of which he receives a regular order, and to check the Tahsil accounts, and see that they are carefully kept.
- (b) To keep in safe custody all Government moneys and property which may be placed in his charge.
- (c) To report to the Assistant Commissioner all cases in which revenue-free grants or other grants or immovable property lapse to Government by the death of the holder or otherwise. Also all calamities affecting the crops, and any sickness, epidemic, or mortality among men or cattle.
- (d) To supervise the proceedings of his subordinates, and to see that all rules are observed.
- (e) To see that the Supervisors and Patwaris perform their duties properly, and that their registers and records are correctly kept up to date.
- (f) To collect supplies for troops and Government officers marching through the Tahsil.
- (g) To gauge the rain register and report on the prescribed date to the Assistant Commissioner all falls of rain.
- (h) To act generally as the Executive Officer of Government under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner in all matters connected with the land revenue administration of his Tahsil.

44. The Naib Tahsildar is the assistant of the Tahsildar, and will take over such work as is transferred to him subject to the orders of the Assistant Commissioner.

UNDER SECTION 11 (d).

To regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and Arbitrators acting under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877.

45. The procedure of Revenue Officers in compelling the attendance before them of the parties to proceedings and witnesses, the mode of recording evidence, and the production, rejection, and admission of documents, and the issue of commissions for local investigations, etc., shall be regulated, as far as practicable, by the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Revenue
Officer's Pro-
cedure.

46. Arbitrators shall ordinarily be chosen by the parties, but in cases of partition and boundary disputes, a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner may in his discretion refer matters in dispute to arbitrators appointed by himself.

47. The arbitrators shall submit their award only with reference to the point or points referred to them in the order of reference, a copy of which shall be furnished to each member of the arbitration.

48. The Revenue Officer shall appoint a day for the submission of the award and may in his discretion extend the time so fixed.

49. In case of difference of opinion the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be accepted.

50. The Revenue Officer may remit the award for reconsideration if it is incomplete or defective.

51. The Revenue Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, on sufficient cause shown, decline to accept an award, or may accept it with such modifications as he may think fit to make, but ordinarily he shall pass an order consistent with the award.

52. The Revenue Officer may make such order as he thinks fit respecting the costs of the arbitration.

UNDER SECTION 110 (c).

Investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of lower grade.

53. The investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of a lower grade shall be made in conformity with the Government of India Resolution No. ³⁷₁₃₅₉₋₁₄₀₁ [a] dated 29th July 1879 : Provided that the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District, instead of dealing with the case departmentally, may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, refer it to a Criminal Court for enquiry and trial.

UNDER SECTION 110 (f).

Fees to be charged for the service of process issued under the Land and Revenue Regulation II of 1877, and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before a Revenue Officer.

54. The fees to be charged for the service of process issued under Regulation II of 1877, shall, unless hereinafter expressly provided, be regulated by rules framed under the Court Fees Act, and shall be levied in Court Fee Stamps.

55. The Revenue Officer shall have full power to give and apportion costs in any manner he thinks fit; every order relating to costs may be executed under the rules relating to the execution of decrees for money.

UNDER SECTION 110 (g).

Form of notice or notification required by the Land and Revenue Regulation II, of 1877, to be served or published, and the mode in which such notice or notification shall be served or published.

56. A writ of warning and warrant of arrest issued in connection with a Revenue default in payment of revenue shall be in the following forms, Nos. V and Notices. VI. They shall be issued in duplicate, and shall be signed by the Wasilbakinavis and the Tahsildar. The fee payable on the writ of warning shall be twelve annas, and on the warrant of arrest one rupee eight annas:—

* FORM NO. V.

Writ of Warning.

Whereas , son of , resident of , Mouza , Pargana , has made default in the sum of Rs. , due for the following kists, this writ of warning is issued requiring him to pay the same within the space of , together with the costs of this writ, namely, Rs. .

Serial No.	Village and Pargana.	Date of issue.	Name, caste, and parentage of defaulter.	Kist on which arrears is due.	Amount due.	Arrears.	Name of messenger.	Date of service.	Date of messenger's returns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.)

Wasilbakinavis.

Date

(Sd.)

Tahsildar.

COUNTERFOIL.

Form No. VI.

Warrant of Arrest.

Order addressed to

Whereas

, son of
 , has made default in the sum of Rs.
 Pargana
 are hereby directed to bring the defaulter to the Tahsil on or before the

*Kists**Amount*

(Sd.)

, Mouza
 , due for the following kists, you
 day of 19 .

Tahsildar.

Duly empowered under section 77, Land and
 Revenue Regulation II of 1877.



Form No. VI.

Warrant of Arrest.

Order addressed to

Whereas

, son of
 , has made default in the sum of Rs.
 Pargana
 are hereby directed to bring the defaulter to the Tahsil on or before the

*Kists**Amount*

(Sd.)

, Mouza
 , due for the following kists, you
 day of 19 .

Tahsildar.

Duly empowered under section 77, Land and
 Revenue Regulation II of 1877.

FORM No. VIII.

during

Statement of writs of warning and warrants of arrest issued in the District of
the year 19 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	FEES FOR WRITS AT 12 ANNAS EACH AND WARRANTS AT RS. 1-8 EACH.					REMARKS.
Writs—Warrants.	Amount of arrears for which writs and warrants issued.	Number of writs and warrants issued.	Number of villages in which writs and warrants served.	Number of persons served with writs and arrested on warrants.	Average period for which persons kept under arrest.	Longest period for which any person was kept under arrest.	Due from previous year.	Due for current year.	Total.	Realized.	Balance.	
13							9	10	11	12	13	

(Sd.)

Dated

Collector.

Form of Proclamation under section 82 of Land and Revenue Regulation. Land Revenue Rules.

Whereas the following land (here described) has been attached under section 82 of Regulation II of 1877 for an arrear of land revenue, notice is hereby given that no payment made after this date on account of rent, or of any other asset to any person other than the Assistant Commissioner or his Agent, shall be credited to the person making such payment, or relieve him from his liability to payment to the Assistant Commissioner or his Agent.

Dated

(Sd.)

Assistant Commissioner.

Form of Notification under section 92 of Land and Revenue Regulation.

Whereas an arrear of land revenue, as detailed below, has accrued in respect of (here describe land) from the (here give date), this is to inform you that unless the said arrear is paid within 15 days of the receipt of this notice, your land as aforesaid will be sequestered, and you will be excluded therefrom for fifteen years from the date of sequestration.

Kist

Amount

Dated

(Sd.)

Assistant Commissioner.

The Proclamation and Notification above referred to shall be made known by posting a copy of the same in the village Hatai, and also in the Tahsil office.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 60 of the Ajmer Land No. 1265—635, 31st Octo- and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877, the Chief ber, 1891.

Commissioner is pleased to frame the following rules for the temporary exemption of improvements from assessment to land-revenue in cases where the improvement is made without the aid of a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and consists of reclamation of waste land or of the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates:—

These rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

1. Reclamation of Waste Land.—When land is reclaimed from waste without the aid of a loan granted under Act XIX of 1883, and is brought under cultivation, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land-revenue on the land until the expiration of a period of five years, reckoned from the beginning of the harvest first reaped after such reclamation was effected.

2. Improvement by Irrigation.—When land assessed at unirrigated rates is improved by irrigation without the aid of a loan granted under Act XIX of

1883, the increase in value derived from the improvement shall not be taken into account in revising the assessment of land-revenue on the land—

- (a) If the irrigation is provided by the construction of a new well—until the expiration of twenty years, reckoned from the beginning of the harvest first reaped after such improvement was effected.
- (b) If the irrigation is provided by the construction of a distributary—until the expiration of a period of five years, reckoned as in clause (a) of this rule directed; or
- (c) If the irrigation is provided by any means other than those hereinbefore in (a) and (b) specified—until the expiration of a period of ten years, reckoned as in clause (a) of this rule directed.

3. Nothing in these rules shall be understood as limiting the powers of the Chief Commissioner in any case to give more liberal terms to persons who make improvements than are herein detailed, or as depriving any land-owner or lessee of any remission or favourable assessment to which he may be entitled under the terms of any existing agreement or unexpired settlement.

4. The surplus proceeds of the Fund shall, after defraying the above-mentioned charges and the cost of collection, be at the disposal of the Cantonment Committee.

Registration
of cattle.

The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with the previous sanction No. 1249-716, 12th October, of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to prescribe under section 26 of the Ajmer Laws Regulation (III of 1877), the following as the form of register to be kept by the Lambardars of each village, or, where there are several Lambardars, by such one of them as the District Magistrate may direct, for the registration all new cattle brought to the village:—

Serial No.	Date.	Name, parentage, caste, age, and residence of vendor.	Name and parentage of purchaser.	Number of cattle sold.	Description of cattle sold.	Whence obtained by vendor.	Amount of purchase money.			REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
							Rs.	A.	P.	

Under the authority vested in him by sections 40 and 41 of the Ajmer ^{Pushkar Fair} Laws Regulation (III of 1877), the Chief Com- ^{Rules,} missioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to frame the following rules for the imposition and levy of a shop-tax at the Pokhur Fair, for the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation at the said Fair :—

I. The control of all arrangements in connection with Pokhur Fair shall be vested in a Committee composed of—

President :

Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Members :

A Native Magistrate.

Two Headmen of Pokhur (Pushkar).

Two Non-Official Hindus of Ajmer.

Two Non-Official Muhammadans of Ajmer.

NOTE.—The above members to be annually nominated by the Commissioner.

II. The Committee are empowered to levy a tax on shops according to the scale specified in the schedule hereunto annexed (Schedule I).

III. The Committee shall prepare a list of shops liable to be taxed under these rules, on or before the third day of the Fair, and determine the amount of the tax that should be paid by each shop-keeper, and enter the same in a register (Schedule II) certified extracts of which shall, without delay, be supplied to all persons who have been taxed, showing—

Number.

Name of shop-keeper.

Profession.

Rate charged.

Grounds on which the maximum or minimum rate has been charged.

Date of payment.

Signature of the member of the Committee collecting the tax.

The Committee shall be at liberty to make such additions to the list as may be necessary from time to time during the Fair.

- IV. The delivery of the extracts shall be followed by immediate payment of the tax, but any person may, within twenty-four hours of the delivery of the extract referred to in Rule III, present his petition of objection on unstamped paper, stating the grounds of his objection. The petition shall be accompanied by the original extract, and a refund shall be made if the petition is accepted.
- V. The President shall appoint a Sub-Committee of not less than three members for the purpose of hearing objections, and their decision shall be final.
- VI. The President may reduce or remit the rate charged on any shop-keeper, if he thinks that it is excessive, or that the shop-keeper has not sufficient means to pay the same.
- VII. The collection shall be made by the members of the Committee after the assessments have been made and agreed to by any two members of the Committee and by the Native Magistrate.
- VIII. The amount recovered shall be noted on the extract in the shop-keeper's possession, and shall also be entered in the assessment register.
- IX. In case of non-payment of the tax, the same shall be recoverable by order of the President, by attachment and sale of the articles exposed for sale, or of other moveable property belonging to the defaulters.
- X. Any person evading payment of the tax shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to pay five times the amount payable under the rules, and in case of default in payment of the penalty, to undergo simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.
- XI. The money collected under these rules shall be applied under the orders of the Fair Committee for the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation at the Fair.
- XII. The Officer in charge of the Fair shall submit with his report a statement showing the total amount collected under these rules and the objects on which it has been spent.
- XIII. Matters not specifically provided for in the preceding rules, regarding the apportionment and distribution of the tax, may be dealt, with under the orders of the Committee, who shall report their proceedings under this rule to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner.

2. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer shall control in all respects, subject to appeal to the Commissioner, appointments in the Excise and Registration Departments, but no order of appointment or of punishment by fine, suspension, degradation or dismissal in the case of officials, whose monthly salary is Rs. 50 or more, shall take effect without the previous confirmation of the Commissioner.

3. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara may, within their respective districts, fill up vacancies, or order transfers among the teaching staff of the district schools and other inferior officials of the Educational Department, on the recommendation of the Inspector of Schools.

4. Heads of offices and presiding officers of Subordinate Courts may fill up vacancies in the menial staff placed under their control, whether belonging to the process establishment or otherwise: Provided that all orders passed under this rule by the Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, or a Tahsildar, or a Second Class Subordinate Judge (other than the Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli), or a Munsif, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Commissioner, who shall have power to order transfers in the case of menials other than those belonging to the process establishment, except from or to the Courts of Small Causes or of First Class Subordinate Judges or of Cantonment Magistrates.

5. The authorities competent to fill up an appointment shall have power to fine, degrade, suspend or dismiss any incumbent subject to the like sanction or recommendation under which the power of making the appointment is exerciseable under these rules, and subject also to an appeal to the Commissioner whose order shall be final: Provided that the Assistant Commissioners of Ajmer and Merwara, the Subordinate Judges of the first class, and the Cantonment Magistrates of Nasirabad and Deoli, and, subject to confirmation by the Court to which appeals from their decrees or orders ordinarily lie, the Courts of lower grades, including Honorary Magistrates, may, subject to appeal to higher authority, fine or suspend officials in the Revenue or Judicial branches acting directly under their orders and drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 80 per mensem.

NOTE.—For the purposes of these rules, the District Record Office and the Treasury establishment shall be held to be acting directly under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

6. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on appeal, revise or modify any order passed by any court or office subordinate to him.

7. All orders passed under these rules shall be reported to the Commissioner for his information at the end of each month.

Supplementary Rules for the Revenue Department.

I. In these rules the word "Collector" shall have the same meaning as in the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, II of 1877.

II. Appointments, transfers and dismissals of officials of the grade of Supervisor shall be made by the Commissioner, and of officials below that grade by the Collector, whose order shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

III. In the case of hereditary Supervisors, on the occurrence of a vacancy, the heir of the last incumbent shall, if qualified in manner hereinafter provided, succeed. Hereditary succession shall be confined to sons, grandsons, brothers' sons, and first cousins on the male side.

IV. In default of a qualified heir, the appointment shall be filled up as an ordinary vacancy.

V. No fresh hereditary rights not now existing shall be allowed to grow up.

VI. In filling up vacancies among non-hereditary Supervisors, the candidate who is considered best qualified under these rules shall be appointed, preference being given to qualified Patwaris.

VII. All candidates for Supervisorships must have received a good, general education and bear a good character. They should also be of a respectable family and physically fit for the performance of their duties.

VIII.* Either before their nomination, or at the first half-yearly examination held after a period of three calendar months has elapsed since their nomination, all candidates, whether hereditary or otherwise, must pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(a) Hindi reading and writing.

(b) Urdu " "

(c) Arithmetic.

(d) English figures.

(e) Plane table survey and computation of areas.

(f) General Revenue Law.

(g) Revenue Rules, with special reference to the Patwaris and Supervisors.

IX. No person shall be appointed to a Supervisorship, whether hereditary or otherwise, until after the expiry of one year of probation. In all cases the last appointed person shall come in at the bottom of the list in the lowest grade of Supervisorship.

X. Every person failing to pass the prescribed examination shall, except for special reasons to be recorded, be removed by the Commissioner.

XI. No minor shall, under any circumstances, be appointed to any Supervisorship.

XII. The Collector may, on good cause shown, fine any Supervisor a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or may suspend him for a period of three months.

* Substituted for original Rule VII by Notification No. 1235-A, of 10th October, 1896.

XIII. The appointment of Patwari is not strictly hereditary, but the heir of a deceased Patwari, if qualified, and if the zamindars of the circle consent to his appointment, shall have the preference.

XIV. When a Patwari has been dismissed for any fault, his heir shall have no preferential claim, but the appointment shall be made with the consent of the zamindars of the circle. Should they nominate the heir of the dismissed Patwari, the Collector shall have the power, on grounds to be recorded by him, of vetoing the nomination.

XV. In case of a dispute as to the nomination of a person for a Patwari's appointment, that person shall be considered to be nominated by the circle who is supported by the votes of the zamindars paying the largest aggregate amount of Government revenue. Failing any nomination within a reasonable time and after reasonable warning, the Collector shall himself nominate a Patwari to the vacant circle.

XVI. Subject to the above limitations, the nominee of the zamindar of the circle shall, if qualified, be appointed to the post of Patwari.

XVII. No man shall be permanently appointed as Patwari who has not passed an examination in—

- (a) Reading and writing Hindi ;
- (b) Urdu—reading and writing.
- (c) Arithmetic.
- (d) English figures.
- (e) Plane table survey and computation of areas.
- (f) General Revenue Law.
- (g) Revenue Rules, with special reference to the Patwaris and Supervisors.

XVIII. Examination shall be held once in six months before a Board of examiners. To these examinations shall be admitted—

- (a) Persons nominated for the post of Patwari or Naib Patwari ;
- (b) Candidates who may be either members of the families of any existing Patwari or outsiders : Provided that, with respect to these last, if the candidate do not receive an appointment within two years after passing the examination, that examination shall be considered cancelled.

XIX. The Board of examiners shall be nominated by the Collector, and shall, as a rule, consist of an officer not below the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate as president, and a Tahsildar, a Supervisor, and a qualified member of the Educational Department as members.

XX. The Collector may, on good cause shown, suspend any Patwari or Naib Patwari for any period not exceeding six months, or fine him a sum not exceeding one month's pay.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 24 and 34 of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation (II of 1877), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, to decide all questions as to the right to succeed to an Istimrari estate in cases not provided for by section 23 of the said regulation, or to Bhum in cases not provided for by section 33 thereof.

Succession to
Istimrari
estates.

No. 209-1, 17th January, 1895.

The following rules made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, under section 39 of the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for taxation in the Nasirabad Cantonment, are published for general information:—

Taxation at
Nasirabad.

No. 302, 16th May, 1878.

1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1878, a tax at the rates specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be levied, upon all articles named in the said Schedule, which are imported into, and sold within, the Cantonment of Nasirabad. [*Vide* Notification No. 2938-S., 26th December 1891, *infra*.]

2. Any person intending to import any such articles into the Cantonment limits shall take them to the nearest Octroi outpost, and obtain from the Muharir there a rawannah specifying the description and quantity of the articles.

3. All such articles shall be taken direct from the outpost to the *Gunj*, where the *Daroga* shall check the *rawannah*.

4. The importer of any such articles shall be called upon, at the time of their arrival at the *Gunj*, to declare whether such articles are for sale in the cantonment or not.

5. If such articles be declared to be for sale, they shall remain in the Bonded Warehouse of the *Gunj* until sale and payment of the tax leviable thereon under the said Schedule, provided that the importer of any such articles declared to be for sale as aforesaid may at any time pay the said tax and remove the goods.

6. The *Daroga* of the *Gunj* shall grant a receipt for all payments made under these Rules.

7. When any articles brought to the *Gunj* are declared not to be for sale as aforesaid, the importer thereof may remove the same : provided that, if such articles are merely in transit, they shall be stored in the Bonded Warehouse, and shall remain there till the importer finds it convenient to export them.

8. No person shall sell goods declared not to be for sale, without the permission in writing of the *Daroga*, and without having paid the tax leviable on the sale thereof.

9. [*] The importer of any articles, who has paid duty thereon under these Rules, shall, if he subsequently exports such articles, or any of them, be entitled to a refund of such duty, or of a proportionate amount of such duty, on application to the Cantonment Magistrate and production of a receipt testifying to the amount paid, provided that the articles have not meanwhile changed owners.

10. Whoever infringes any of these rules shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to the maximum penalties mentioned in section 41 Ajmer Laws Regulation.

Under section 39 of the Ajmer Laws Regulation, III of 1877, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following rules relative to taxation in the Nasirabad Cantonment:—

No. 436, 30th May, 1883.

1. On and after the 1st April, 1884, the proceeds of the taxation collected under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 302, dated the 16th May, 1878, shall constitute a distinct Local Fund to be called the "Nasirabad Octroi Fund."

2. Such contribution as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct to be made for the support of Educational Institutions in Nasirabad shall be a first charge on the Fund.

3. The Chief Commissioner may also from time to time assign a part of the proceeds of the Fund for the construction or maintenance of works of utility in the town of Nasirabad.

[*] Substituted for the original Rule by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1044-149, dated the 29th August, 1887.

Schedule of duties to be levied in the Nasirabad Cantonment.

Name of article.	Rate.	Per.
<i>Class I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.</i>	Rs. A. P.	
Ten	2 8 0	Maund.
Betel leaves	1 8 0	"
Betelnut	1 0 0	"
Raisins	0 12 0	"
Ghee	0 8 6	"
Gur	0 1 6	"
Cotton seeds	0 1 0	"
Cocoanuts (Kernel)	0 6 0	"
Cocoanuts with rind	0 3 0	"
Sugar	0 5 0	"
Turmeric	0 4 0	"
Potatoes	0 2 0	"
Rice	0 2 0	"
Grain of every description	0 0 6	"
<i>Class II.—Animals for slaughter.</i>		
Sheep and goats	0 1 0	Each.
<i>Class III.—Articles for fuel, lighting, washing and clothing.</i>		
Oil seeds	0 2 0	Maund.
Cotton, raw, cleaned and uncleaned	0 8 0	<i>Ad valorem</i> per cent.
<i>Class IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.</i>		
Lime or chunam	1 0 0	100 Maunds.
Wood for building	0 4 0	Cart-load.
Moonj	0 2 0	Maund.
Bamboo	0 2 0	"
Slabs (pattis)	0 2 0	Cart-load.

Schedule of duties to be levied in the Nasirabad Cantonment—contd.

Name of article.	Rate.	Per.
<i>Class IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings—contd.</i>		
Kutla (Slab, small)	0 1 6	Cart-load.
Boungla	0 1 0	Manud.
<i>Class V.—Spices.</i>		
Dry chillies	0 4 0	"
<i>Class VI.—Tobacco.</i>		
1st sort	1 2 0	"
2nd sort	0 9 0	"
3rd sort	0 4 6	"

Rules for
Nazirs, etc.

In supersession of all existing rules, orders and forms in respect of the

No. 910-755, 17th August, 1893.

1. The Court of District and Sessions Judge.
2. " " " " Magistrate and Sub-Judge, 1st class, Ajmer.
3. " " " " Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
4. " " " " Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Judge of Small Cause Court.
5. " " " " Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.
6. " " " " Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner.
7. " " " " Tahsildar, Ajmer.
8. " " " " Naib Tahsildars, Ajmer.
9. " Courts of Honorary Magistrates and Honorary Civil Judges in the Ajmer-Merwara District.
10. " Court of District Magistrate, 1st class Sub-Judge and Small Causes, Beawar.
11. " " " " Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.
12. " Courts of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar, Todgarh.
13. " " " " " " Beawar.
14. " Court of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.
15. " " " " Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli.

matter herein provided for, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (d) of the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following rules for the

guidance of the Nazirs, Naib Nazirs, and Ahlmads of the Courts in the Ajmer-Merwara District named in the margin:—

1. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the word "Nazir," as used in these rules, shall include the Ahlmad of a court to which a Nazir or a Naib Nazir is not attached.

2. For the purpose of these rules, the District Nazir shall be deemed to be the Nazir attached to the Courts at Ajmer, including the court of the Tahsildar and the Naib Tahsildars of Ajmer and the courts of the Honorary City Magistrates.

3. The Nazir of each court shall keep the following registers:—

	Form.
I. Civil deposits	B.
II. Repayment of civil deposits	BB.
III. Criminal deposits	C.
IV. Repayment of criminal deposits	C.C.
V. Revenue deposits	D.
VI. Repayment of revenue deposits	DD.
VII. Fine and penalty register	E.
VIII. Register of forfeitures	F.
IX. Register of miscellaneous receipts	G.
X. Register of payments into treasury	H.
XI. Register of deposits of expenses of witnesses in criminal cases	I.
XII. Register of payment of expenses to witnesses in criminal cases	II.
XIII. Register of deposits of expenses of witnesses in civil cases	J.
XIV. Register of payment of expenses to witnesses in civil cases	JJ.
XV. Daily cash-book of receipts and disbursements	K.

4. A monthly abstract of the Deposit Registers (Forms B, C, and D), showing the items remaining undisposed of for more than six months, shall be submitted by the Nazir for the orders of the court concerned.

5. The register of payments into the Treasury (Form H) shall be kept in duplicate (counterfoil). The duplicate copy shall accompany the remittance to the Treasury.

NOTE 1.—This rule shall not apply to courts situate at places where no Government Treasuries exist.

NOTE 2.—Form H shall be kept in English.

6. The District Nazir or the Nazir shall endorse on the original writ or order of the court the number and date of each payment into the Treasury (as borne on the Register appertaining to the transactions), such endorsement being countersigned by the Treasurer.

Rules relating to unclaimed property.

7. A register of unclaimed property shall be kept by the Nazir attached to the court of a District Magistrate in Form A hereto annexed.

8. The Nazir shall, without delay, credit to the Treasury, under the head Criminal Deposits, the sale-proceeds of unclaimed perishable property sold by him under the orders of the District Magistrate, before the expiry of six

months from the date of the proclamation referred to in section 26 of Act V of 1861.

All other unclaimed property detained by a District Magistrate under that section shall be kept by the Nazir for six months from the date of the proclamation.

9. If no person appears within six months from the date of a proclamation, issued under section 26 of Act V of 1861, to claim the property to which the proclamation referred, the Nazir shall, on the expiry of that period, take the orders of the District Magistrate as to the disposal of the property detained or of the money credited to the Treasury under the last foregoing rule, as the case may be.

10. The Nazir shall, as soon as may be after each entry in the register of unclaimed property is disposed of, obtain the signature to the register of the District Magistrate under whose order such entry was disposed of, or of such other official as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf.

Register showing refunds of civil deposits for the year

[illegible]

For C.

Register of Criminal Deposits for the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Date of receipt.	Annual consecutive number of each deposit.	Name of court.	Description of case.	Name of depositor.	Nature of deposit.	Amount of deposit.	Date of credit into Treasury.	Daily total carried to cash-book.	Treasurer.	Signature.	Original number of deposit in Treasury register (to be filled in by Head Accountant).	Abstract of order of credit for the deposit of deposit.	Date of repayment by cheque.	Amount of repayment.	Particulars of receipt entered, in case of the being interest, &c.	Date of repayment by the post.	Amount of repayment.	Particulars of receipt entered, in case of the being interest, &c.	Total of repayments.	Repaid and credited to the account.	Balance.									

FORM CC.

Register showing refunds of Criminal Deposits for the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date of repayment.	Number of entry in receipt register.	Number of entry in Treasury register.	Date of receipt of deposit.	Date of order of court for repayment.	Name of payee.	Amount repaid by cheque.	Lapsed and credited to Government.	Initials of Nazir.	Daily total carried to cash-book.	Initials of Sessions Judge or Magistrate.	

Register showing refunds of Revenue Deposits for the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date of repayment.	Number of entry in receipt register.	Number of entry in Treasury register.	Date of receipt of deposit.	Date of order of court for repayment.	Name of payee.	Amount repaid by cheque.	Lapsed and credited to Government.	Initials of Nazir.	Daily total carried to cash-book.	Initials of Revenue Officer.	REMARKS.

Register of Forfeitures for the year

[illegible]

FORM G.

Register of Miscellaneous Receipts for the year

Date of receipt.	Serial No.	From whom received.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.					Total amount remitted to Treasury and carried to cash book.	Date of remittance to Treasury.	SIGNATURE OF		REMARKS.
			Copying fees.	License fees.	OTHER ITEMS.		Total receipts carried to cash book					
					Particulars.	Amount.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM H.

(TO BE KEPT IN ENGLISH.)

Register of Payments into Treasury.

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to account register.		Particulars.	Amount.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4		5	6

FORM II.

Register of payments of expenses of witnesses in criminal cases other than those provided for in Chief Commissioner's
Notification No. 804-127, dated 29th July 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of payment.	Number of entry in deposit register.	Name of court.	Number and description of case.	Names of witnesses.	Rate at which diet allowance paid.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from court.	For how many days detained in court.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Refund, if any, made to party depositing and his signature.	Initials of officers before whom paid.	Daily total carried to cash-book.	REMARKS.

Register of deposits on account of expenses of witnesses in civil cases.

Serial No.	Date of deposit.	Name of court.	Number and description of case.	Name of party depositing amount.	Amount deposited.	Total carried to cash-book.	PAYMENTS.				REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
							8				
							9				
							10				
							11				

Form J.

Register of payment of expenses to witnesses in civil cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Date of payment.	Number of entry in deposit register.	Name of court.	Number and description of case.	Names of witnesses.	Rate at which diet allowance paid.	Residence.	Number of days allowed for journey to and from court.	For how many days detained in court.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Diet allowance.	Travelling expenses.	Total of columns 11 and 12.	Refund, if any, made to party depositing and his signature.	Initials of officer before whom paid.	Daily total carried to cash-book.	REMARKS.

FORM K.

Daily Cash-book of Receipts and Disbursements.

Date.	PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
	OPENING BALANCE—	Rs. a. p.		UNCLAIMED PROPERTY CREDITED TO—	Rs. a. p.
	Permanent advance . . . . .	...		Government (Registers Nos. 2 and 16) .	
	Other cash . . . . .	...		DEPOSITS—	
	UNCLAIMED PROPERTY—			Civil	
	Register No. 2 . . . . .	...		Criminal	
	Register No. 16 . . . . .	...		Revenue	
	DEPOSITS—			Fines and penalties credited to Government	
	Civil			Forfeiture ditto	
	Criminal			Miscellaneous receipts credited to Treasury	
	Revenue			Expenses of witnesses in criminal cases paid (Register II).	
	Fines and penalties			Expenses of witnesses in civil cases (Register JJ).	
	Forfeitures			PAY OF ESTABLISHMENT—	
	Miscellaneous receipts			H. N. Ahlmad, Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court.	
				S. B. Treasury Officer	

Expenses of witnesses in criminal cases deposited	A. B. Record-keeper
" " in civil cases	Travelling allowance paid to N. B.
Pay of establishments	CONTINGENT CHARGES—
Travelling allowance of ditto	Paid to G. B. on account of hire of Thelas.
Contingencies	Expenses of witnesses in cognizable cases
	TREASURY CHARGES—
	Petty charges as per contingent register
	Total
	Balance
	GRAND TOTAL
	DETAILS OF BALANCE—
	DEPOSITS—
	Civil Rs. a. p.
	Criminal
	Revenue
	Cash
GRAND TOTAL	

NOTE.—Sums for which no separate register has been prescribed in the rules, should be accounted for in the cash-book under distinct heads on either side.

Signature of Nazir.

Signature of Assistant Commissioner.

Under section 5 of Act XV* of 1873 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act), the following are defined to be limits of the Ajmer Municipality in the district of Ajmer-Merwara for the purposes of the Act.

No. 3270-S., dated 20th December, 1882. See also Notification No. 2938-S. of 26th October, 1894.

Ajmer Municipality.

INNER CORDON.—West.—From a point at 2 miles 1 furlong from the Post Office on the Pushkar Road, to Lakshmi Pole Gate, thence following the road round Taragarh to the Military Road to Nasirabad.

No. 3270 S.—26th December, 1882.

South.—Following the Military Road to a point 3 miles 5 furlongs, 130 feet on the Ajmer and Nasirabad road.

East.—From a point 3 miles 5 furlongs 130 feet Ajmer-Nasirabad Road, along the ridge of hills, east of Balapura and Kiranipura villages, to a point due east of Kiranipura tank bund, thence along the tank bund and along the top of the Madar hill, crossing the inner forest boundary, and meeting the outer forest boundary at the other end of the ridge—thence following the boundary for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and then crossing the Agra road at the junction of the old Circular Road, still following the ridge of the hill to the beginning of the Ana Sagar catchment on the east side.

North.—From the east corner of the Ana Sagar catchment, following the watershed of the Ana Sagar tank, to a point south-west of Lohagal village, from thence to a point due north of the Shahjehani Bagh, to where it joins the Pushkar road, at a distance of 2 miles 1 furlong from the Post Office.

This boundary line includes all land within its limits, excepting only the cantonment.

OUTER CORDON.—Starts on the east from the beginning of the Ana Sagar catchment following a proposed channel marked out with stones, to the junction of another proposed channel. West of Naogaon, thence following the proposed channel and passing to the east of Makarwali village, it follows the ridge of hills to a point 1 furlong west of Padampura village. Thence the line takes a south-west direction, following the line of hills to south of Hokran village.

Thence it crosses the valley in a south-easterly direction to the Nagpahar range of hills, which it follows to a point north of Kharekri village: from thence along the watershed of the Ana Sagar to the beginning of Ajeyal channel.

* Repealed in Ajmer-Merwara by the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886.

Thence it follows the ridge of hills to the south-west of Ajaisar and Kazipura until it joins the inner cordon about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Taragarh hill.

Beawar Municipality.

Municipal
boundaries.

North.—The rivers known as the Jalia and Balap Nadis, to a point where they meet to the east of the road to old Beawar.

22nd July, 1873.

South-East.—The Balad road to the Circular Road which branches off to the west by the village of Seduria.

East.—The Balad Nadi, to a point north-east of the junction of the Balad and Shivpura roads.

South.—The Circular Road from the village of Seduria, to the point where it joins the road, which, passing by the Chang Gate of the city, leads towards the new Jalia tank.

West.—A straight line drawn from the western end of the southern boundary, to a point where the country tract leading to Nondri crosses the Jalia river. Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend the jurisdiction of the Municipality to that plot of land now occupied by the detachment of the Merwara Battalion stationed at Beawar, *viz.*, a rectangular plot of land to the east of, and adjoining the road running towards Old Beawar, enclosed between four masonry pillars marked respectively 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Kekri Municipality.

9th July, 1878.

A cordon of pillars erected at a distance of 792 feet from the town walls.

RULES MADE UNDER SECTION 10, CLAUSE 1, OF THE AJMER MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886, FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF BEAWAR.

Beawar Muni-
cipal Rules.

1. For the purposes of representation, the Beawar Municipality shall not be divided into wards, but shall be treated as a whole, with special reference to the requirements of three classes, *viz.*, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians.

The number of representatives for the whole Municipality shall be fifteen, of whom not less than nine shall be Hindus, not less than four Muhammadans, and not less than two Christians.

2. The qualifications of electors and candidates for election to be as follows:—

Electors.—All male inhabitants who are not less than twenty-one years of age paying a minimum rent of Rs. 3 per mensem, or in possession of immoveable property *situate within Municipal limits* to the value of not less than Rs. 500.

Candidates for election.—All male inhabitants who are not less than twenty-one years of age paying a minimum rent of Rs. 6 per mensem, or in possession of immoveable property situate within the limits of the Municipality to the value of not less than Rs. 1,000:

Provided, in the case of the latter, (1) they are able to read and write English, Hindi or Urdu, and (2) that they shall have resided within the limits of the Municipality for a term not less than one year:

Provided also in the case of both electors and elected, that such person has not been convicted of any offence or subjected to any order of a Criminal Court which, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, implies a defect of character which unfits him to be an elector or member of the Municipal Committee.

3. The existing lists of electors and of candidates eligible for election shall be amended under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner so as to bring them into accordance with the above rule.

Copies of the revised lists shall be published under the signature of the Assistant Commissioner by being posted at the District Cutchery, the Police Chowkies, and other places of public resort.

With the lists shall be published a notice stating that the lists will be finally settled on a specified date, not being later than fourteen days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition to or removal from the lists of any name or names to present application to that effect, accompanied by the reasons on which the applications are based, not later than the day previous to the date in question.

4. On the date fixed under the last preceding rule the Assistant Commissioner or some other officer appointed by him shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented, and shall amend the lists as may appear necessary with reference to the above rules.

5. It shall be open to the Assistant Commissioner, for reasons to be recorded by him, at any time to remove any name from the lists of electors or candidates eligible for election.

6. All orders passed by the Assistant Commissioner under Rules 4 and 5 shall be final.

An appeal shall lie to the Assistant Commissioner from any order passed under Rule 4 by any officer appointed by him.

7. The lists of electors and of candidates eligible for election shall be revised annually in the manner herein prescribed.

8. As soon as possible after the lists have been settled by the Assistant Commissioner, that officer shall cause copies of them to be posted up at the

District Cutchery, Police Chowkies, and other places of public resort as may be determined by the Assistant Commissioner.

In like manner he shall cause to be published a copy of Rule 9 of these rules with full information as to the places and times of election and the manner to be regulated by the Assistant Commissioner in which votes are to be taken.

9. On the day fixed by the Assistant Commissioner for the election, every elector desiring to vote for any person or persons shall bring or send to such officer as the Assistant Commissioner shall appoint for this purpose a list verified by his signature of the persons for whom he desires to vote. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number fixed for his community under Rule 1.

10. The voting papers shall be scrutinized, and may be amended under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner so as to bring them into conformity with these rules, and within two days after the date fixed for the election shall be brought to that officer, in whose presence the votes shall be counted.

11. When the votes have been counted the Assistant Commissioner shall declare the result of the election.

RULES MADE BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA, UNDER SECTION 145 OF THE AJMER MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, 1886.

Municipal
Rules.

1. In the case of a Municipality which has been excepted under section No. 691-S.—9th March, 1888, 162, sub-section (1), from the operation of the rule requiring that a certain proportion of the members of a Municipal Board be elected, not less than three-fourths of the members of the Board shall ordinarily be persons who are residents of the Municipality, and are not in the service of Government. This condition shall, however, be liable to modification at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner.

2. Save as in these rules, or in the Regulation provided, the term of office of an elected member shall be three years.

3. Subject to the direction of the next rule, and of section 14, sub-section (3) of the Regulation, the term of office of an appointed member shall, unless in any case in which the Chief Commissioner order otherwise, be three years.

4. Subject to the direction of section 23, sub-section (3) of the Regulation, the term of office—

(a) of a person who, not being a member of the Committee at the time of his election, is elected to be Chairman, or

(b) of a Chairman appointed by the Chief Commissioner,

shall, unless in any case the Chief Commissioner order otherwise, be three years.

4A. All existing members, whether elected or appointed, shall, irrespecting of the date of their election or appointment, vacate their seats on the 1st April 1896, on which date the new members elected or appointed under the revised rules, published with the Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 1726-S., dated 23rd June, 1894, and 3196-S., dated 27th November, 1894, will commence their term of office.

5. When the place of an elected member of a Committee becomes vacant by his resignation, removal, or death, or by the avoidance of his election, or by his refusal to accept office, a casual vacancy is created, and the place shall be filled—

(a) if that member would regularly have gone out of office within six months, then by election held by the members of the Committee at a special meeting, out of persons who are qualified for election as members, within four weeks after the occurrence of the vacancy, or within such further period as the District Magistrate may by order allow;

(b) if that member would not regularly have gone out of office within six months, then, as the Chairman may direct, either by election at the next triennial election, or by election held at such other time and at such place as the Chairman may prescribe, and notified and conducted in the same manner, and subject to the same incidents as a triennial election.

6. Casual vacancies among appointed members shall be filled by the Chief Commissioner.

7. In the Municipalities of Ajmer and Beawar all business shall be transacted and proceedings recorded in the English and Urdu languages, and all notices shall be issued in English, Urdu, and Hindi.

8. In the Municipality of Kekri all business shall be transacted in the Vernacular, and all proceedings and notices recorded and issued in the Nagri character.

9. Any person who imports or intends to import dutiable articles shall be called upon to declare whether such articles are intended for use or consumption within the Municipality, or whether they are in transit. If they are for use or consumption, the duty shall be paid and the certificate of payment shall be delivered to the importer. If the articles are declared to be in transit, no duty shall be levied, but the goods shall be either passed at once for immediate exportation or stored, as provided in Rule 18. until it shall be convenient for the importer to forward them.

10. Subject to the provisions of Rule 9, duty on articles declared liable to the payment of Octroi duty by any Municipal Committee shall be paid either (1) before or (2) immediately on their arrival within the Octroi limits, to such officers and at such places as the Committee may from time to time direct in this behalf. In the former case, the invoice bearing the original signatures of the despatching agent shall be produced at the Head Octroi Office, and shall be considered valid, and accepted as conclusive evidence of the value of the goods. On payment of the duty a certificate of payment shall be issued in the name of the importer, on production of which the goods shall be allowed to pass the barrier. In the latter case, before the goods shall be allowed to pass, the invoice, if there be one, shall be produced at the barrier, and shall be sent on to the Head Office for check. In the event of there being no invoice, a declaration must be made and signed by the importer at the barrier, specifying the nature, weight in Government maunds and seers, and value of the goods. In the event of the invoice being subsequently received by the importer, he shall be bound to produce the same at the Head Office for check, and for payment of the difference of duty, if any.

11. In the case of dutiable goods imported by Railway, the Railway receipt must be produced, in addition to the above-mentioned invoice or declaration, before the goods shall be allowed to pass.

12. All importers of goods shall render every facility to all Octroi officials for the purpose of having their goods appraised, and, when required to do so, shall allow the whole or any portion of such goods to be examined, weighed, measured, or otherwise appraised. Any expense incurred in such appraisalment shall, subject to an appeal to the Chairman of the Committee, be borne by the importer.

13. All importers shall, on demand, permit any Octroi official to inspect any Octroi receipts in their possession, and, on arrival of the goods at the market, shall, on demand, deliver such receipts. No such receipts shall be taken out of Municipal limits on any pretext whatever.

14. The Chairman of a Municipal Committee shall be at liberty to inspect and examine the account books of any trader, whenever it may be deemed necessary to do so in the interests of Octroi taxation.

15. Any person evading, or attempting to evade, the payment of Octroi or infringing or attempting to infringe Rules 9 to 14, or in any way obstructing the Committee or any of their servants in the performance of their duty under such rules, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

16. Copies of the rules for the assessment and collection of Octroi, and the Octroi schedules in English, Urdu, and Hindi, shall be exposed at every Octroi outpost, and at the Head Octroi Office.

17. On the exportation, without any limit of time from the date of importation of goods which have paid duty under Rule 9, or of any portion of such goods, the duty levied, or a proportionate amount of such duty, shall be paid to the exporter: provided that no sum less than one rupee shall be refunded.

18. Goods liable to pay Octroi which are brought within Municipal limits, and which the owner desires to place in bond, shall be received into store-houses provided by the Municipality.

19. In return for the accommodation provided in the bonded warehouse, a fee of three pies for every bale or package, weighing not more than six maunds shall be charged for the first seven days. If the goods be not removed at the expiration of first seven days, a further fee of three pies will be charged for every subsequent period of seven days during which the goods remain in the bonded warehouse.

20. All fees due for goods stored in the bonded warehouse shall be paid at the time the goods are removed from the godown.

21. All goods stored in the bonded warehouse shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Octroi Daroga according to the form to be prescribed by the Committee, and the signatures of the owners of the goods stored shall be obtained in this register, both at the time the goods are stored as well as when they are removed. A receipt in the form to be prescribed by the Committee shall also be given to the owner of the goods in bond.

22. The Octroi Daroga shall visit the bonded warehouse daily, at such time as the Committee may see fit to prescribe.

23. A sufficient watch and ward shall be maintained by the Municipal Committee to ensure the safe custody of the goods in bond. Owners will be at liberty to employ their own Chowkidars in addition.

24. All expenditure shall be drawn by cheques signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman the cheques shall be countersigned by the Vice-President and one member of the Committee.

25. All cheques, except those drawn on account of establishment charges, shall bear on their face the number and date of Committee's Resolution, or other lawful authority, authorising the disbursement to which they relate.

26. Whenever a Committee by a majority of votes, determines to transfer by sale or otherwise any immoveable property vested in it, a report, with a map or other general description, shall be submitted by the Chairman to the Commissioner through the District Magistrate, and information shall be given on the following points :—

(a) The date and purpose of investment of such property, and the conditions under which the investment holds good ;

(b) the reason for the proposed transfer ; and

(c) proposals for dealing with the consideration to be received for such transfer.

27. No such transfer shall be made without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, provided that leases for any period not exceeding three years may be granted by a Committee on its own authority, by resolution passed at a general meeting.

28. No person shall be appointed as Engineer, Assistant Engineer, or Overseer to a Municipality without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, unless he is professionally qualified for such appointment according to the rules prescribed by the Public Works Department.

29. No person shall be employed to transact the legal business of a Committee unless he shall be qualified as a Barrister, Advocate, Pleader, or Mukhtar : provided that the Committee may, for special reasons to be recorded, entrust the conduct of criminal prosecutions and ordinary civil suits to the Secretary or any other member of their staff.

30. All correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and Committee and all representations addressed to the Chief Commissioner, shall pass in every case through the District Magistrate and the Commissioner, and all communications on Municipal matters from individual members of a Committee to the officers of Government shall pass through the Chairman.

31. The Committee may execute all original works and repairs involving an outlay of less than Rs. 1,200 sanctioned at a general meeting, provided that no such works involving an expenditure exceeding Rs. 200 shall be undertaken until the estimate and plans, if any, shall have been approved by the Executive Engineer. The Committee may, when they think necessary, refer to the Executive Engineer for his opinion, estimates and plans, if any involving expenditure under Rs. 200.

32. In cases of emergency the Standing Sub-Committee, if there be one shall have authority to incur expenditure to an amount not exceeding Rs. 100. In similar cases the Chairman shall have authority to incur expenditure to an amount not exceeding Rs. 200. All cases in which expenditure is incurred under this rule shall be reported to the Committee at the next General meeting.

33. All plans and estimates recommended by a Committee for works not hereinbefore provided for, shall be sanctioned in conformity with the following rules :—

(a) If the estimates do not exceed Rs. 2,500, the Commissioner will sanction them on the advice of the Executive Engineer, who should always sign the estimates and plans in token of approval.

- (b) If the estimates exceed Rs. 2,500, but do not exceed Rs. 5,000, they will be sanctioned by the Commissioner on the advice of the Superintending Engineer who should always sign the estimates and plans in token of approval.
- (c) Estimates exceeding Rs. 5,000 will be referred to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

34. As a rule no expenditure shall be incurred for which there is no provision in the Budget Estimate, sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, until a re-appropriation of the Budget credits has been authorized : provided that re-appropriations to the extent of Rs. 1,000 from one head of the Budget to another may be made on the authority of the Committee, by a Resolution recorded at a general or special meeting.

35. The Committee shall carry out such detailed instructions in the matter of accounts as may be issued by the Chief Commissioner from time to time.

36. The Committee shall keep up a Cash-Book and a Ledger, in the forms hereto annexed, or as may hereafter be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

37. In the Cash-Book every item of receipt and expenditure shall be regularly entered, and the Cash-Book shall be balanced monthly.

38. The receipts and charges shall be regularly posted under the prescribed headings in the Ledger.

39. All receipts and charges shall be entered in gross in the monthly accounts.

40. An abstract of the monthly accounts shall, after verification and audit, be noted by the Committee in their proceedings.

41. The audit of all Public Works charges executed through the Executive Engineer shall be made by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

42. The Committee shall be responsible for seeing—

- (1) that the expenditure is incurred on objects authorized by the Regulation,
- (2) that it is not in excess of the power of the Committee ; and
- (3) that it is supported by proper authority.

43. Any inhabitant of the town whose name is duly borne on the list of electors may, on requisition sanctioned by the Chairman and any two elected members of the Committee, or under an order from the District Magistrate, apply for such information regarding the accounts as he may require, and, if necessary, inspect the accounts : provided that such inspection shall be made during office hours and without detriment to the despatch of business.

44. The Committee shall annually, on or before the 1st November, prepare in duplicate, and submit to the Commissioner through the District Magistrate, an estimate of income and expenditure for the twelve months commencing on the 1st April following.

45. The Budget shall be drawn up in the forms hereto annexed, or in such other forms as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner from time to time, and shall be considered and passed by the Committee at a special meeting held on or before the 15th October.

46. The Budget shall be accompanied by a statement showing the original works which the Committee proposes to execute during the year, the plans and estimates for which shall have previously been approved and sanctioned by a competent authority.

47. The Committee shall also at the same time draw up and forward to the Commissioner, through the District Magistrate, a brief memorandum illustrating and explaining the Budget figures, so as to enable him to examine and criticise the proposals.

48. The Budget will be reviewed by the Commissioner, and shall be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner for sanction.

49. The Committee shall, as soon as possible after the close of each official year, prepare returns for that year showing (1) population within the Municipal limits, (2) the accounts of the income, expenditure, balances, outstandings, and liabilities of the Municipal Fund, and (3) statistics of Octroi taxation. Copies of these returns shall be sent through the District Magistrate to the Commissioner for transmission to the Chief Commissioner not later than 1st June.

50. In addition to the returns above prescribed, each Committee shall submit in like manner, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, a report of its proceedings during the previous official year under the following heads, namely:—

(a) Revision of boundaries and bye-laws, with sanction for the same.

(b) Estimated number of regular consumers, such as pilgrims, visitors to fairs, etc., not included in the population reported in the returns and the statistics on which the estimate is founded.

(c) *Taxation*.—Taxes levied during the year, with authority for new imposts, income from and incidence of total taxation as compared with previous year and causes of variation. Review of the working of the Octroi tax, its incidents on the population per head in such classes of dutiable goods as food, fuel, cloth, metals, or any trade that may be the staple of the place; the mode of collecting it, whether direct or by lease, and the percentage of the cost of

collection as compared with the income, refunds of Octroi and their causes, explanation of excessive consumption of dutiable articles per head, as shown by the return of Octroi taxation, the effect of Octroi on trade, revisions for Octroi schedules and the bonded warehouse system.

- (d) Notice of other sources of income under the heads given in the return of income, with explanations of any increase or decrease as compared with previous years.
- (e) *Expenditure*.—Comparison with the Budget and the expenditure of previous years under each of the main heads given in the return of expenditure; cause of any notable increase or decrease.
- (f) *Administration*.—Notice of operations, progress and principal public works under each head of the same return.
- (g) Liabilities incurred during the year and outstanding at its end.
- (h) Management of Nazul properties entrusted to the Committee.
- (i) Miscellaneous remarks not falling under the heads abovementioned *e.g.*, development of any branch of industry, special exertions, and frequency of attendance of members of the Committee, number of meetings, etc.

51. The Committee shall from time to time furnish such statistics or information appertaining to the Municipal Fund and its management, as may be called for by the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner.

52. Every public notice given by the Committee under the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, and every order made under section 131 or 135 of the same shall be published in the manner provided in the next following rule, and shall also be affixed in different parts of the Municipality in at least five conspicuous places accessible to the public, other than the place of meeting of the Committee.

53. An abstract of the minutes of each meeting of the Committee, and a copy or draft, as the case may be, of all rules proposed to be made or sanctioned by the Committee under the Municipalities Regulation, 1886, shall remain [*] affixed for not less than 30 days [*] in some conspicuous spot accessible to the public, at the place of meeting of the Committee, and if a newspaper is published within the limits of the District, a copy of the abstract shall be supplied to the Editor of the paper.

54. It shall be the duty of the Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, and the District Superintendent of Police to attend meetings of the Committee if

[*] The word *remain* was substituted for the word *be*, and the words, "for not less than 30 days" were inserted by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 20-S. C., dated 10th June 1894.

requested so to do, by notice issued to them under the signature of the Chairman or Secretary to the Committee, and when their official duties admit of such attendance.

55. No question touching public works, sanitation, or police, in which the officers mentioned in the preceding rule are interested in their official capacity, shall be considered and disposed of at any general or special meeting of the Committee, or at any meeting of a Sub-Committee, until due notice of the time and place of such meeting has been duly given to the public officer concerned; and unless the matter is urgent, no such question shall be finally disposed of until such public officer has been heard regarding it.

56. In addition to the records required to be maintained by the Regulation or by these rules, the following general records shall be maintained by every Committee, viz.:—

- (a) Map of the Municipality.
- (b) Register of correspondence.
- (c) List of establishments employed.
- (d) List of roads and of buildings maintained by the Committee.
- (e) List of Schools, Dispensaries, Hospitals, and other institutions maintained partly or wholly by the Committee.
- (f) List of immovable property belonging to, or under the management of, the Committee.
- (g)—Store-book of furniture, books, fittings, machinery, implements, and materials—the property of the Committee.

NOTE.—The rules cancelled by the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 541-S., dated 22nd February 1896, have been omitted, and the remaining rules have been consecutively numbered. The original rules cancelled were 3, 5, and 8. Rule 4 A of the above rules is Rule 6 A referred to in the above Notification. The present Rule 3 was originally 4, Rule 4 was Rule 6, and Rule 6 was Rule 9.

Ajmer Municipality Octroi Schedule.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per
		<i>Rs. a p.</i>	
	<i>I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.</i>		
1	BETEL.—Leaves	1 8 0	Maund.
2	„ Nuts	1 0 0	„
3	FRUITS.—Cocoanuts (Kernel)	0 8 0	„
4	„ Cocoanuts with outer rind	0 3 0	100
5	„ Pistachio nuts	1 0 0	Maund.

No. 2189 S.
21st Septem-
ber, 1891.

Ajmer Municipality Octroi Schedule—contd.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per
<i>I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals—contd.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
6	FRUITS.—Raisins	0 12 0	Maund.
7	„ Almonds	0 12 0	„
8	„ Munakkas	0 12 0	„
9	„ Mangoes imported for sale only .	0 0 6	Rupee.
10	Ghi	0 12 0	Maund.
11	GRAIN.—All descriptions	0 0 6	„
12	Pulses of all kinds	0 0 9	„
13	Meda (fine flour) and suji	0 1 6	„
14	Ata (flour)	0 0 9	„
15	Cornflour and all Oilman's stores and provisions .	0 0 6	Rupee.
16	Rice	0 9 6	Maund.
SACCHARINE PRODUCE.			
17	SUGAR.—Fully refined	0 12 0	Maund.
18	„ Ordinary	0 8 0	„
19	„ Gur	0 2 6	„
20	Tea	5 0 0	„
VEGETABLES.			
21	Potatoes	0 3 0	Maund.
22	Arvi	0 3 0	„
<i>II.—Animals for slaughter.</i>			
23	Sheep and goats	0 1 0	Head.

Ajmer Municipality Octroi Schedule—contd.

No.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
	<i>III.—Articles of fuel, lighting and washing.</i>		
24	Charcoal	0 2 0	Maund.
25	Oil seeds	0 3 6	"
*26	All sorts of oil except kerosine	0 5 0	"
	<i>IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.</i>		
27	Munj	0 2 0	Maund.
28	SLABS.—Large and small (patti) and katla	0 1 6	Cart load.
29	„ Large (pattis)	0 2 0	"
30	„ Small (katla)	0 1 0	"
31	Bamboos	0 6 0	Maund.
32	Poles	1 0 0	Cart load.
	<i>V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.</i>		
33	Gums of all sorts	1 0 0	Maund.
34	Dry chillies	0 6 0	"
35	Turmeric	0 8 0	"
36	Spices	0 0 6	Rupee.
	<i>VI.—Tobacco.</i>		
37	1st sort (Malwa)	2 0 0	Maund.
38	2nd sort (zarda)	0 12 0	"
39	3rd sort (purbi and desi)	0 6 0	"

[1] See Gazette of India, Part II for 1891, Page 512.

* Sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 161 S., dated 11th February 1892.

C.
No. 2153 S., dated 21st September 1891.

Ajmer Municipality Octroi Schedule—concl'd.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per.
		Rs. a. p.	
	<i>VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.</i>		
40	Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	1 0 0	Cent.
41	Cloth of all sorts	2 0 0	"
42	LACES—Gold and silver	3 0 0	"
43	Leather, and things made thereof	0 0 3	Rupee.
44	Silk and silk piece-goods	2 0 0	Cent.
45	THREAD—Coarse and fine	1 0 0	"
	<i>VIII.—Metals.</i>		
46	Metals and things made thereof, excepting gold and silver	3 0 0	Cent.
	<i>IX.—Dyeing and colouring materials.</i>		
47	Five colours, viz., red, yellow, black, green, and blue	7 13 0	Cent.

Kekri Municipal Octroi Schedule.

1	Betel nuts	0 2 0	Mauud.
2	Cocoonut fruits	0 2 0	"
3	Dry dates	0 2 0	"
4	Cocoonuts with rind	0 2 0	"
5	Dry water caltrop	0 2 0	"
6	Fresh dates	0 2 0	"
7	Kaju (cashew nuts)	0 2 0	"
8	Mohwa berries	0 4 0	"
9	Pistachio nuts	0 2 0	"
10	Raisins, and Almonds	0 2 0	"

Kekri Municipal Octroi Schedule.—contd.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per.
		Rs. a. p.	
11	Tamarind fruits	0 2 0	Maund.
12	Fresh fruits	0 2 0	"
13	Ghi	0 4 0	"
14	Grain and rice	0 0 3	"
15	Rice	0 0 3	"
16	Brown sugar	0 2 0	"
17	White sugar	0 4 0	"
18	Gur (molasses)	0 1 0	"
19	Firewood	0 1 0	Cart.
20	"	0 0 3	Animal load.
21	Oil for lighting	0 2 0	Maund.
22	Oil	0 2 0	"
23	Linseed sirson and tilli	0 1 0	"
24	Bamboos	0 1 0	Cent.
25	Beams	0 1 0	Cart.
26	Ban moonj	0 1 0	Maund.
27	Large slabs	0 2 0	Cart.
28	Small slabs	0 1 0	"
29	Dry chillies	0 2 0	Maund.
30	Fresh chillies	0 1 0	"
31	Drugs, cardamoms and cummin, etc.	0 2 0	"
32	Mangoe clips and turmeric	0 2 0	"
33	Mustard seeds	0 2 0	"
34	Coriandrum	0 2 0	"
35	White cummin	0 2 0	"
36	Spices of all sorts	0 2 0	"
37	Tobacco, 1st sort and Malwa	0 4 0	"

Kekri Municipal Octroi Schedule—concl'd.

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rate.	Per.
		Rs. a. p.	
38	Tobacco, 2nd sort and country	0 2 0	Maund:
39	Tobacco, 3rd sort and zarda	0 2 0	„
40	Blankets	0 2 0	Cont.
41	Country cloth	0 4 0	„
42	European cloth	0 8 0	„
43	Lace	0 4 0	„
44	Wrought iron	0 2 0	Maund.
45	Unwrought iron	0 2 0	„
46	Lead	0 2 0	„
47	Metals	0 2 0	„
48	Indigo	1 0 0	„
49	Safflower	0 2 0	„
50	Hemp	0 1 0	„
51	Twine, sack cloth and ropes	0 1 0	„
52	Coal	0 1 0	Cart.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Rules for the Registration of Vital Statistics, the registration of Vital Statistics, framed by the Municipal Committees of

No. 125, 14th February 1894.

Ajmer, Beawar and Kekri, at special meetings, under section 116 (1) (c) of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, having been published as prescribed by Rule 56 of the rules made by the Chief Commissioner under section 145 of the said Regulation, and having been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner under section 116 (3) of the said Regulation, will come into force in the said Municipal areas from the 1st April 1894.

When a birth, marriage, or death shall occur in any household, the head of the household, or in his absence any adult member of the family, or any servant in the case of a birth or marriage, and the Mohalla sweeper in the

case of a death, shall within one week, and between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. report the occurrence, or cause a report of it to be made at the nearest Octroi post.

2. Whoever is guilty of a breach of the preceding rule, shall on conviction before a Magistrate having jurisdiction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

3. The Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police and other Government and Railway Officers, shall report to the Municipality within one month, all births and deaths occurring within Municipal limits in the institutions under their control.

4. The reports and returns required in the preceding rules shall contain the following particulars, which shall be entered in registers kept at each Octroi post, *viz.*—

(a) *As to Births.*

- I. Date of occurrence.
- II. Sex of child.
- III. Name of father.
- IV. Residence of father.
- V. Occupation and caste (if any) and religion of father.
- VI. Name of person making the report and return.

NOTE.—If the person registering the occurrence desires it, he may within a fortnight apply to the Municipal Secretary to register the name of the child: Provided that in the case of illegitimate children, at the option of the person making the report or return, the name, residence caste (if any) and religion of the mother may be substituted for particulars III, IV and V.

(b) *As to Marriages.*

- I. Date of occurrence.
- II. Name of bridegroom.
- III. Ages of parties (if furnished).
- IV. Caste of parties.
- V. Name of person making the report.

(c) *As to Deaths.*

- I. Date of occurrence.
- II. Name of deceased.
- III. Father's name or (in the case of a married woman) husband's name.
- IV. Sex.
- V. Age.
- VI. Occupation, caste (if any) and religion.
- VII. Residence.
- VIII. Supposed cause of death.
- IX. Name of person making the report.

5. In the case of a dead body of any person unknown, or which is not claimed by any person, being found exposed, the District Superintendent of Police shall, within one week, report the fact to the Municipal Secretary.

6. These registers shall be open during office hours to inspection by any inhabitant of the Municipality, and the Secretary shall be bound to give certified extracts therefrom to persons interested, upon payment of a fee of two annas. The Municipal Secretary shall supply, on demand, copies of and extracts from these registers free of cost to the District Superintendent of Police, to the Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and to any Government Officer, Judge or Magistrate who may require this information for public purposes.

9th July 1894.

RULES REGARDING ENCROACHMENTS ON AND TRANSFERS OF MUNICIPAL LANDS.

A.—Conditions on which encroachment is condoned.

1. Payment by the trespasser of a fine at the rate of Rs. 50 per square yard of the land encroached upon. Encroach-
ments on and
transfer of
Municipal
lands.

2. Reservation by the Committee of power to resume the land on refunding the amount levied as fine under clause 1.

3. Exemption of the Committee (in the event of resumption under clause 2) from any liability to pay compensation for any buildings which may have been constructed on the land in question, or for any action taken in connection therewith by the transferee since its conditional transfer.

4. Payment by the transferee of a quit rent (in addition to the fine) at the rate of nine annas a year for each plot measuring not more than 25 square feet and one rupee two annas if the area exceeds 25 square feet. The quit rent may be capitalized, and the capital amount may be lodged in the Savings Bank in the name of the holder. The amount required to produce nine annas per annum at the Savings Bank rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per annum is Rs. 18.

5. In every case of conditional transfer, a lease in the form appended will be granted, and a corresponding bond taken, embodying all the conditions detailed above.

This document will serve as a perpetual record of the proprietary rights of the Municipality in the land so alienated.

B.—Alienations by the Municipality in cases other than those of encroachment.

1. Payment by the transferee at such rate as may be fixed by the

Committee and approved by the Chief Commissioner on a consideration of the circumstances of each case as it arises.

2. Reservation by the Committee of power to resume the land, on refunding the amount levied under clause 1.

3. Exemption of the Committee (in the event of resumption under clause 2) from any liability to pay compensation for any buildings which may have been constructed on the land in question, or for any action taken in connection herewith by the transferee since its conditional transfer.

4. Payment by the transferee of a quit rent in addition to the sale price at the rate of nine annas per annum for each plot measuring not more than 25 square feet, and one rupee two annas if the area exceeds 25 square feet.

The quit rent may be capitalized, and the capital amount may be lodged in the Savings Bank in the name of the holder.

5. In every case of alienation by lease, a lease in the form appended will be granted, and a corresponding bond taken, embodying all the conditions detailed above.

This document will serve as a perpetual record of the proprietary rights of the Municipality in the land so alienated.

[In cases of alienation for objects of public utility or convenience which may be considered directly or indirectly to be of benefit to the Municipality, the foregoing Rules for alienation, in cases other than those of encroachment, may be modified at the discretion of the Municipal Committee with the special sanction of the Chief Commissioner.]

Form of lease.

[One copy to be kept by the lease-holder and one by the Committee.]

REFERENCE.

Correspondence ending with letter
No. dated
from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara in the
Public Works Department.

To _____

SON OF _____

INHABITANT OF _____

1. The piece of land described in the margin,* and marked in yellow colour in the map filed with the correspondence cited above, is hereby transferred to you on the following terms:—

- *(a) Area in square feet
- (b) Length
- (c) Breadth
- (d) Situation
- (e) Boundaries

(1) That you pay to the Municipal Committee of Ajmer the sum
of Rs. _____ on account of the said land at the rate
of Rs. _____ per square yard.

(2) That in addition to the payment above mentioned, you pay to
the Committee, with effect from _____ rent for the
said land at Rs. _____ per annum, or that you will pay

to them the capitalized sum of Rs. to be deposited by them in the Post Office Savings Bank, the interest thereof to be credited in the Ajmer Municipal accounts as payment of the annual rent.

(3) That the said Committee are at liberty to resume the said land at any time on refunding to you (a) the amount now paid by you under clause (1) on account of the said land, and (b) the capitalized sum of Rs. paid by you into the Savings Bank under clause (2) for rent.

(4) That in case of resumption of the said land under clause (3), the Committee shall not be liable for any alteration or improvement of the said land which you may effect between the date of its lease to you under the terms of this document, and the date of its resumption by the Committee, or for the cost of dismantling or removing the same.

(5) That on requisition in writing by the Committee, and payment

* (a) Amount paid on account of the land, Rs. by them to you of Rs.* , you will, within three months of receipt of the

(b) Capitalized sum, if any, deposited in the Savings Bank, Rs. said requisition, restore the said land to the Committee or to their duly authorized

Agent. You will be entitled to claim no compensation for any alterations or improvements which you may have carried out in the land, or for any loss or damage which the removal by the Committee of any building or superstructure on the said land may cause to any other property belonging to you.

(Sd.)

Chairman of Municipal Committee.

(Sd.)

Secretary of Municipal Committee.

I agree to the terms entered above, and having paid the sum[†] of money

† On account of the land Rs. shown therein as quoted in the margin
For deposit in Savings Bank " I have received possession of the land

described.

(Sd.)

Lease-holder.

AJMER MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE THELA RULES (SECTION 116(1)(a) AND BEWAR MUNICIPALITY (b) MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION.

26th April 1896.

1. No *Thela* drawn by bullocks shall ply for hire except under a license as provided in the rules.

Thela Rules.

2. Such license will be issued from the Municipal Office after the *Thela* and bullocks have been examined and approved by a Sub-Committee, consisting of one or more members of the Municipal Committee, the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, and the District Superintendent of Police.

3. Licenses will be granted on the following conditions, namely :—

(1) That the *Thela* is in good order and repair in all its parts.

(2) That it is provided with one serviceable lamp.

(3) That the nose-strings for bullocks are made of cotton only.

(4) That the bullocks are in good health and condition.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted.

5. Applications for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers, as provided in rules 2 and 3, and on payment of the same fee as the original license.

6. When a licensed *Thela* is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported, both by the transferor and the transferee to the Municipal Office, and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferor without further payment. Except in the case of a driver's license, revoked under 12, when the drive of a licensed *Thela* is changed during the year of license, the name of the new driver shall, subject to the provisions of rule 9, be substituted in the license without further payment.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number, and a plate bearing this number in Hindi and Urdu shall be affixed by the proprietor in a conspicuous place on the licensed *Thela*.

8. All *Thela* licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate, or Police Officer, or Member of the Municipal Committee, or Secretary to the Municipal Committee.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as driver of a licensed *Thela* except under a driver's license, granted him by the Officers mentioned in Rule 2.

10. Every driver so licensed shall wear a brass badge on his right arm bearing the number of his license.

11. Licenses for *Thelas* and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules. The fee for each *Thela* license shall be Re. 1-3-0, and for a driver's license annas four.

12. A license issued under these rules may be suspended or revoked by order of the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, on proof that the proprietor, his agent, or the driver has been guilty of an infringement of any of these rules and conditions, or has been convicted of any offence by a Magistrate. On

the Chairman declaring that a license has been revoked, the proprietor or his agent and the driver shall immediately return the licenses to the Municipal Office, and cease to ply for hire.

13. The driver or proprietor or agent of a licensed *Thela* shall, at any time of day or night, give such *Thela* on hire to any person demanding the same unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall be on the driver, agent, or proprietor so refusing, but shall be entitled to claim his discharge after a continuous hire of 9 hours.

14. No *Thela* shall in any circumstances be permitted to carry a load of more than twenty maunds, it being understood that this permission does not in any way lessen liability to prosecution under section 34 of Act V of 1861.

15. Every driver while driving a licensed *Thela* shall carry with him a list of the fares described in the following rule. Such list shall be printed in English, Urdu, and Hindi, and a copy of it shall be supplied yearly at the time of licensing by the Municipal Office, but the renewal of a list, which has become destroyed or defaced shall, rest with the proprietor who shall renew it at once.

16. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed *Thela* and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid, *viz.* :—

	Rs	a.	p.
For the 1st hour	0	4	0
For the 2nd hour	0	2	0
For the 3rd and every subsequent hour	0	1	6

17. Every licensed *Thela* shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, on dark nights carry one light in a conspicuous position on the *Thela*.

18. The driver, agent or proprietor of the licensed *Thela* shall, on demand by any Police or Municipal Official, truly disclose his name and address or any other information required for carrying out the purposes of these rules.

19. Any person who shall commit a breach of any of the foregoing rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Form of Thela License.

1. Ajmer Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. Name of proprietor or agent.
7. Description of *Thela*.
8. Licensed to carry load not weighing more than 20 maunds.
9. Remarks.

Form of Driver's license.

1. Ajmer Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Number of driver.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence.
7. Remarks.

RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES, AJMER MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
KAISARGANJ SUBURB.

Building
sites.

1. The sites belonging to the Ajmer Municipal Committee, and situated in the Kaisarganj suburb, shall be disposed of by public auction. Particulars regarding the area and position of the sites for disposal and all connected points can be ascertained at the Ajmer Municipal Office during office hours.

10th January, 1897.

2. Notices giving the date and place of auction shall be put up in conspicuous places in Ajmer, Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Todgarh, and copies thereof shall be circulated as widely as possible. A proclamation shall also be made in the above places by beat of drum, inviting the attention of the public to the above notices.

NOTE.—In Beawar, Nasirabad, Kekri and Todgarh, the notices shall be affixed and proclamation made through the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, the Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, the Deputy Magistrate at Kekri, and the Tahsildar of Todgarh respectively.

3. The date of auction shall not be earlier than one month from the date of notice.

4. The Ajmer Municipal Committee shall not be bound to accept the highest or any other offer. The purchaser at auction shall pay to the Secretary of the Municipal Committee 10 per cent. of the purchase money at fall of hammer, and the remainder within one month of communication to him of the sanction of competent authority to the disposal of the site.

5. In the event of the purchaser at auction failing to pay, within the time specified, the remainder of his bid, the 10 per cent. previously deposited shall be forfeited, and the site shall be again put to auction. If the second auction produces a smaller amount than the first, the difference shall be paid to the Municipal Committee by the defaulter in the first instance, in addition to the 10 per cent. deposit noted above.

6. The upset rate per square yard shall be for sites :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) On the Beawar, Usri Bazar and Srinagar Roads	0	8	0
(b) In all other places	0	6	0

7. The ground rent payable annually by the grantees of sites shall be at the rate of one rupee per 100 square yards. The rate will remain in force up to December 31st, 1900 A.D., when it will be subject to revision along with the general question of ground rents in the Kaisarganj.

8. The grantee of a site shall not:—

- (a) Sub-divide the site without the approval of the Ajmer Municipal Committee.
- (b) Erect any building on the site without the sanction of the said Committee.
- (c) Use the site for any purpose other than that for which it was granted to him, or for any purpose which the said Committee may prohibit, or
- (d) Transfer it without the permission in writing of the Committee.
A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid by persons applying for the permission referred to in (d).

9. The trees, etc., standing on a site shall be the property of the grantee, unless specially reserved by the Committee at the time of disposing of the site.

10. The grantee of a site shall—

- (a) within one month of the communication to him of the sanction of competent authority to the grant, execute and register a formal "Patta" in the attached form in respect of the site granted to him. Possession of the site will be given to him as soon as possible after the registration of the "Patta."
- (b) within six months of the registration of the "Patta" referred to in the foregoing clause, he shall submit a plan and specification of the frontage of the building for the consideration of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, and shall abide by their orders in regard to it.
- (c) within 12 months of the approval of the plan he shall commence the building, and
- (d) complete the building within two years of commencement in accordance with the plan approved by the Ajmer Municipal Committee.

11. In the event of failure to comply with conditions (a), (b) and (c) of the foregoing rule the grantee's right over the site shall, at the discretion of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, lapse absolutely and entirely and be reverted in the Committee. If condition (d) be neglected besides the lapse aforesaid, the materials on the site shall (after one month's notice for removal

has been given) be sold at auction by the Committee at the risk of the owner. The sale proceeds, after deducting the cost of auction, shall be paid to such owner.

LEASE OF SITE No. _____

Situate in the Kaisarganj suburb of Ajmer.

The Municipal Committee of Ajmer do hereby grant the following site to
son of
for building purposes :—

- (a) Area of the site in square feet.
- (b) Length.
- (c) Breadth.
- (d) Situation.
- (e) Boundaries.

The conditions of this grant are as follows :—

1. That the grantee shall pay unto the Municipal Committee a sum of Rs. as per premium at the rate of per square yard.
2. That the grantee shall pay rent at the rate of one rupee per 100 square yards per annum up to the year A.D., inclusive, and thereafter at such rate as may be fixed by the Municipal Committee.
3. That the grantee shall, within six months from the date of registration of this lease, submit for the approval of the Municipal Committee a plan in duplicate, with specification of the frontage of the proposed building, and shall abide by the orders of the Committee in respect of such building.
4. That the grantee shall, within 12 months from the date of receiving intimation of the approval of the plan, commence the work.
5. That the lessee shall complete within two years from the date of commencement specified in the preceding clause the work shown in the plan as approved by the Committee.
6. That in case of failure to observe conditions, the Committee shall have a right of re-entry in the property leased, and shall on giving the grantee a month's notice to remove his materials (if any) have a right to sell the said materials. The sale proceeds shall, after deduction of cost of sale, be paid to the grantee.
7. The grantee shall abide by all the conditions in the rules under which his lease is issued, under penalty of forfeiture of his rights in the property referred to herein.

LESSONS—

(Signed)

Chairman.

(Signed)

Secretary.

(Signed)

Secy.

JHAROKA RULES, AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

1. Permission may be given under section 86 of the Ajmer Municipalities

10th March, 1897.

Regulation of 1886 to construct projecting Jharokas and other projections overhanging such streets and public lands as will allow a minimum of 10 feet clear space to be left between Jharokas or other projections on either side of the street or public land.

Exceptions to Rule 1:—

But when in the unanimous opinion of the Public Works Sub-Committee an applicant should be allowed to construct projecting Jharokas and other projections overhanging such streets and public lands as will allow a minimum of 6 feet, but less than 10 feet, to be left between Jharokas or other projections on either side of the streets or public land, in such cases the Sub-Committee, before granting the permission asked for, will refer the case to the Civil Surgeon, asking him to favour the Sub-Committee with his opinion on the point, whether the construction proposed to be built will in any way injuriously affect public health. The opinion of the Civil Surgeon in such cases will be final.

2. Permission will in no case be given to construct Jharokas of greater width than three feet, the measurement being taken from the basement wall. The lowest part of the brackets shall be at a height not less than 12 feet above the street level.

3. In giving permission as above, the right of the owner of the opposite premises to a similar concession, and the possibility of a similar construction by such owner at some future time, must always be borne in mind.

4. When the buildings are incomplete on one side, the general line of buildings already existing on that side will be taken into account. If any building is likely to be erected on a future date on old foundations projecting beyond the general line of buildings, then such old foundation will be taken into account in granting permission to the owner of the opposite house.

5. No projection contemplated in the preceding rules shall be allowed unless provision is made to prevent rain-water from dripping on the road, or

being discharged on to it through spouts. Projections other than cornices must in all cases be provided with gutters, and the rain-water carried down the wall into the street, so as to prevent injury to the roads and inconvenience to passers-by.

6. The above rules apply to construction and reconstruction, but not to repairs. In case of dispute the Committee will decide under what description the alterations fall.

7. Permission may be given to build Bhadar to a door on any street, however narrow, provided the Bhadar does not exceed three inches in depth the measurement being taken from the main wall of the building.

8. Permission may be given to fix doors to buildings which open towards the street, provided they are so constructed as to fold back and be close to the wall of the building.

9. Construction or reconstruction of chabutras overhanging drains shall not be permitted in streets less than 25 feet wide.

10. The permission given under the above rules shall remain in force for one year, after which period the applicant must make a fresh application for permission.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES, AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

Market rules.

1. The Committee may, with the approval of the District Magistrate, fix and abolish places where raw meat may be exposed for sale, and, with the like approval, issue directions, from time to time, for the way in which such meat may be exposed for sale. In fixing and abolishing such places and issuing directions the requirements and convenience of the consumers shall be duly considered. When such places have been fixed by the Committee and such directions issued by it, no person shall expose raw meat for sale in any place not sanctioned by the Committee or in a manner not approved by the Committee. All places fixed and directions issued before the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, came into force, shall be deemed to have been respectively fixed and issued under this rule.

2. No butcher or any other person shall slaughter or suffer to be slaughtered for sale any animal known to be pregnant or diseased.

3. No person shall expose any article for sale upon, or in, any stall, booth or other place, within the limits of the Municipality, contrary to any orders passed by the Committee at a general meeting. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Committee may appeal to the District Magistrate, whose decision shall be final.

4. The following rules shall be in force for the proper regulation of slaughter houses :—

(1) Slaughtering will be done during the hours named below—

(a) From April to October, inclusive, 4 to 10 A.M. and 7 to 12 P.M.

(b) From November to March, inclusive, 6 to 12 A.M. and 6 to 12 P.M.

Any alteration that may be found necessary in the time above noted may be made by the Committee with the approval of the District Magistrate.

(2) The Municipal servant in charge of a slaughter house shall be entitled to prohibit the slaughter of any animal, which in his opinion is diseased, pregnant, or otherwise unfit for the food of man. The animal shall then be examined by competent authority (native doctor or such other person as the Committee from time to time may appoint). If it be proved that the prohibition was injudicious, dishonest or malicious, the Municipality shall be responsible in damages to the owner of the animal.

(3) If any animal shall at any time develop any disease, or after slaughtering shall be found to be unfit for food, it shall be seized, and the orders as to the disposal of the same shall be issued by the Chairman. The owner or person in possession thereof shall report at once the disease or unfitness to the Municipal servant above named.

(4) No person shall carry meat from the slaughter house to a butcher's shop, or from a butcher's shop to a customer's house or otherwise in a street, except in a receptacle properly covered so that no part of it shall be visible to the public.

BURIAL AND BURNING GROUNDS, AJMER MUNICIPALITY.

1. The Committee shall prepare a register of all the existing burial and burning grounds in use within the Municipal limits. This register shall be published by pasting copies thereof in conspicuous parts of the town, for the information of the public; all objections which any person may wish to make with respect to the said register, should be filed within two months of the said publication. After these objections, if any, have been considered, the Committee shall revise the register, which shall be maintained in the Municipal Office. No place not duly registered shall be used as a burial or burning ground thereafter without the express permission of the Committee in writing.

2. No person shall bury any corpse or cause it to be buried in a grave, the depth of which does not allow three feet of earth between the surface of the ground and the dead body.

2. No person shall make or cause to be made a grave in any burial ground at a less clear distance than two feet from any existing grave.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt, any corpse in any burning ground, shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until the same be so reduced.

Water-supply
Rules.

1. Except in the case of fire, no person not duly authorised by the Committee in that behalf shall, within Municipal limits, open or in any way interfere with any main or pipe (except the standposts provided for the public) or valve or fire-plug, connected with the Municipal water-supply.

2. No person shall cause the water from a public standpost to run waste, nor shall any person either bathe or wash himself or any other person, or animal, clothing or utensils other than those used for drinking purposes, or any offensive matter, at a public standpost. No person shall drink water at a standpost putting his mouth to the tap. (See page 290.)

well, tank, spring
or other source
from which drinking
water is or may be
made available for
public use.

Octroi Rule.

1. The limits for the collection of the Octroi tax shall be the limits of the Municipality, as fixed from time to time by the Chief Commissioner for purposes of taxation. (Ajmer, March 31st, 1898.)

*Schedule of Octroi Duties levied within the Beawar Municipal limits from
2nd April, 1898.*

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per.
		Rs. a. p.	
	<i>I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.</i>		
1	Rice	0 2 0	Maund.
2	Ghi	0 10 0	"
3	Sugar (refined)	0 8 0	"
4	Brown or unrefined sugar	0 4 0	"

*Schedule of Octroi Duties levied within the Beawar Municipal limits from
2nd April, 1898—contd.*

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per.
		Rs. a. p.	
5	Gur	0 2 0	Maund.
6	Mohwa berries	0 1 0	"
7	Fruits	0 1 0	Rupee.
8	Khopra	0 6 0	Maund.
	Cocoanuts	0 3 0	100
<i>II.—Animals for slaughter.</i>			
9	Sheep and goats	0 1 0	Head.
<i>III.—Articles for fuel and lighting.</i>			
10	Oil of sorts (excluding kerosine oil)	0 2 0	Maund.
11	Ulsi, tilli, and other seeds	0 2 0	"
12	Charcoal	0 1 0	"
13	Fuel or kunda, excepting load carried on head	0 2 0	Cart load.
		0 1 0	Camel "
		0 0 6	Buffalo "
		0 0 3	Ass "
<i>IV.—Articles used in the construction of a building.</i>			
14	Timber for building	0 4 0	Cart load.
15	Lime of sorts	1 8 0	100 maunds.
16	Large puttee	0 1 0	Cart load.
17	Small puttee and Katla	0 0 6	"
<i>V.—Drugs and Gums.</i>			
18	All spices	2 0 0	Cent.
19	Gums	0 8 0	Maund.

*Schedule of Octroi Duties levied within the Beawar Municipal limits from
2nd April, 1898—conclud.*

No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Rates.	Per.
	<i>VI.—Tobacco.</i>	Rs. a. p.	
20	Tobacco, 1st class	1 0 0	Maund.
21	Tobacco, 2nd class	0 6 0	"
	<i>VII.—Cloth.</i>		
22	European piece goods	1 0 0	Cent.
23	Country cloth (coarse)	0 12 0	"
24	Cloth (fine)	1 8 0	"
25	Pushmina	1 8 0	"
26	Silk	1 8 0	"
27	Woollen cloth	1 0 0	"
	<i>VIII.—Metals.</i>		
28	Wrought iron	0 4 0	Maund.
29	Unwrought iron	0 2 0	"
30	Vessels	1 0 0	"
31	Corrugated iron sheets	0 4 0	"
	<i>IX.—Dyeing and Colouring Materials.</i>		
32	Shangraf, Hartal, and five other colours	0 0 6	Rupce.
33	Aniline dyes	7 8 0	Cent.
	<i>X.—Miscellaneous Articles.</i>		
34	Ban moonj	0 1 0	Maund.
35	Cotton (uncleaned)	0 1 0	"
36	Laces (gold and silver)	1 0 0	Cent.
37	Tat puttee and new sack	0 2 0	Maund.
38	Twine	0 4 0	"

RULES UNDER SECTION 34 (1) AJMER MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION.

I. Ordinary meetings of the General Committee shall be held at the Municipal Office on any date to be determined by the Chairman, or in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who will fix the hour of meeting. April 27th,
1900. Ajmer.

II. Ten days at least before a meeting, whether ordinary or special (except in case of emergency, when 12 hours' notice shall be sufficient), a notice specifying the day, hour and place of meeting, signed by the Secretary, shall be circulated in English, Urdu and Hindi.

III. A notice to attend, specifying the day, hour and place of meeting, shall be accompanied by an Agenda paper, which shall be circulated at least three days before the date fixed for the meeting, and no business other than entered in the Agenda shall be transacted.

Under special circumstances, and with the consent of the majority of the members present, any urgent business, although not in the Agenda, may be discussed, but not voted on.

IV. A member who proposes to move any substantive motion or resolution shall send the proposal in writing, together with the name of the seconder, to the Secretary at least six clear days before the date of the meeting at which such motion or resolution is to be brought forward, in order to admit of the publication of the said proposition with the list of the business to be transacted at the said meeting.

V. The Secretary shall, three days before any meeting other than an emergent one, lay upon the table of the Municipal Office all papers relating to the business to be transacted at such meeting, so as to give members an opportunity of perusing them before the meeting. The Agenda and important papers thereon should be translated into the vernacular.

VI. No business shall be transacted at an Ordinary Meeting unless at least one-third of the existing Committee is present from the beginning to the end thereof. In calculating the one-third, fractions will be omitted—*e.g.*, with 19 members on the Committee six, and with 20, seven will form a quorum.

VII. In case there is no quorum within half-an-hour from the time fixed, the meeting shall be dissolved, and adjourned to any other day and hour to be fixed by the Chairman.

VIII. No members shall be represented at a meeting by proxy.

IX. With the consent of the majority of the members present at any meeting, the Chairman may give priority to any item or items of business, irrespective of the order in which such item or items stands or stand on the Agenda paper.

X. Every motion or amendment, with the names of mover and seconder shall be presented in writing. No speech can be read without the permission of the meeting.

XI. The Chairman shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and shall decide all points of order or procedure.

XII. Any member may submit a point of order to the Chairman, but there shall be no discussion on any such point, unless the Chairman think fit to ask the members present for their opinion thereon.

XIII. A member desiring to speak must rise in his place, and address himself to the chair, and no interruption to his speech should be permitted except upon a point of order suddenly arising. A member while speaking, if requested by the Chairman to sit down, should at once resume his seat.

XIV. In case of more than one member rising to speak at the same time, the Chairman shall name the member who is to speak.

XV. If a member be called to order, such member shall be required by the Chairman to resume his seat until the Chairman decides the point of order; provided that the Chairman may allow the member called to order to speak on the point of order raised.

XVI. If there be any refusal on the part of the meeting to obey the ruling of the Chairman on a point of order, or if disorder should arise on any other account whatever, it shall be competent to him to adjourn the meeting; and by that declaration of adjournment the meeting is immediately adjourned, and no business subsequently transacted will be valid, or will appear in the minutes.

XVII. The mover of a substantive motion may, if he desires, speak first in support of the motion. Then the seconder may speak; but the seconder may, if he desires, reserve his speech for a later period of the debate.

XVIII. No member shall speak twice to a question except in explanation or reply. A member who has spoken may be again heard to clear up misunderstanding in regard to some material part of his speech; but he is not to introduce new matter, or to interrupt a member who is speaking. A reply is allowed to the mover of a substantive motion, but not to the mover of an amendment. After the mover has commenced his reply no other member shall speak to the question.

XIX. All questions from one member to another, relating to the business of the meeting, shall be put through the Chairman.

XX. Whenever an amendment is made upon any motion, no second amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment is disposed of. An amendment shall be voted on before the original motion; and if carried, it shall then be put as the original motion, upon which a further

amendment may be moved. If the first amendment be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the original question: but only one amendment shall be submitted to the Committee for discussion at one time.

XXI. A motion or amendment cannot be withdrawn save with the consent of the meeting.

XXII. A member who has already spoken to a motion before the meeting, is not thereby debarred from speaking to an amendment to the motion, provided that in so doing he confines himself strictly to the fresh matter introduced by the amendment.

XXIII. As a rule the number of votes for and against shall be entered in the minutes. But when any member so requests, the names of the voters shall be printed.

XXIV. Unless a poll is demanded by any member present at a meeting, a declaration made at the meeting by the Chairman that a resolution has been passed shall be sufficient warrant for the making of an entry to that effect. If a poll is demanded by any member present, it shall be taken in such manner as the Chairman may direct.

XXV. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman must give the casting vote.

XXVI. No motion shall be entertained in regard to a question once disposed of except after the lapse of three months from the date of such disposal, or except on the written application of ten members of the Committee, or at the instance of the Chairman.

XXVII. All meetings shall be open to the public, who, however, may be required to withdraw, if it should be deemed necessary by the meeting.

XXVIII. The common seal of the Committee shall remain in the custody of the Secretary, and shall be used on all documents executed, and all notices issued under the Municipal Regulation and rules thereunder.

XXIX. Any Municipal Commissioner desiring to inspect any Municipal record may do so in the Head Office during office hours without interference with the despatch of work. But on no account shall any record be removed from the office (except with the permission of the Chairman). This rule does not apply to current papers.

XXX. There shall be the following Standing Sub-Committees :—

- (1) Octroi and Finance.
- (2) Public Works.
- (3) Conservancy.
- (4) Garden and Nazul.
- (5) Lighting.
- (6) Hackney Carriages.

who shall be nominated at ordinary meetings of the Committee whenever necessary. Casual vacancies shall be filled by the General Committee. And the Committee may appoint Sub-Committees for any special purpose as may seem necessary. The several Conveners shall be appointed by the General Committee.

XXXI. The number of members on the several Sub-Committees shall be—

Octroi and Finance	not less than	5
Public Works	„	6
Conservancy	„	5
Garden and Nazul	„	3
Lighting	„	3
Hackney Carriages	„	2.

XXXII. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Vice-Chairmen, if more than one, and the Secretary (if a member of the Committee) are to be *ex-officio* members of the Sub-Committee, also in the Public Works, Conservancy, and Lighting Sub-Committees, the Superintendents of Wards in respect of cases arising in their respective wards.

XXXIII. The date and hour of the meetings of Sub-Committees shall be determined by the Conveners, and the Secretary shall, as far as possible, cause to be circulated to the members of the respective Sub-Committees, with the notice of meeting, a paper of Agenda. If in the opinion of the Convener or Chairman a matter not on the Agenda requires immediate attention, it may be added to the Agenda.

XXXIV. The Conveners shall, as a rule, preside at all meetings of their respective Sub-Committees, but in the absence of the Convener, the members of the respective Sub-Committees shall elect for that meeting a Chairman from among themselves, unless the Chairman or Vice-Chairman are present, in which case they will act as Convener for the occasion.

XXXV. Unless two members other than *ex-officio* ones referred to in Rule XXXII are present, the Convener shall adjourn the meeting of his Sub-Committee. A statement of the attendance of members at the various Sub-Committees shall be prepared and laid before the meeting every three months.

- (a) The rule concerning adjourned meetings shall be the same for Sub-Committees as it is for the General Committee.
- (b) Petitions remaining undisposed of after a period of three weeks may be disposed of by the Chairman, together with the Convener, if available. All other cases may be similarly dealt with.

XXXVI. Duties of *Sub-Committee of Finance*:—

The Sub-Committee shall be responsible—

- (a) for preparing the annual budget estimates, and regulating the supply of funds for the expected services of the year;
- (b) for examining and passing bills for expenditure after proper check and only in strict conformity with rules on the subject made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886;
- (c) for auditing the cash-book and ledger, and other statements and accounts which the law prescribes should be kept up, and for ensuring prompt and correct compilation of the monthly, and the year's accounts of receipts and expenditure as prescribed in the rules above quoted;
- (d) for watching the monthly progress of expenditure and collections of income, in order to ensure, as far as may be, that the year's budget estimate of income and expenditure shall be made good;
- (e) for seeing that any falling off in income below the proper demand for the year, including arrears brought forward from the previous year, is properly accounted for or explained;
- (f) for subjecting the realizations of rents, fines and fees to the usual external tests;
- (g) for intelligently and searchingly bringing the realizations of octroi income and the refunds of octroi under suitable effective tests—this net income being the mainstay of the Municipality's finances.

XXXVII. In the following cases the decisions of the Sub-Committees shall be final. Should, however, the Convener or Chairman dissent, they may individually or collectively bring forward the case for disposal by the General Committee:—

The Public Works Sub-Committee shall have power—

- 1. To close streets temporarily. Section 79.
- 2. To permit the temporary occupation of streets, etc. Section 80 (the whole).
- 3. To order the removal of any temporary obstruction.
- 4. Of entry on buildings or land. Section 95 (the whole).
- 5. Regarding troughs and pipes for rain water. Section 100 (the whole).
- 6. To trim hedges and trees bordering on streets. Section 109 (the whole).
- 7. To require buildings, wells, tanks, etc., to be secured. Section 106 (the whole).

8. In respect of buildings, etc., in ruinous or dangerous state. Section 107 (the whole).
9. To grant permission to build Jharokas in conformity with the Jharoka Rules, and to put up Chhajjas, Bhadars, Dantas and Sheds according to the rules in force, subject to the confirmation of the Chairman and the Civil Surgeon.

Conservancy Sub-Committee shall have the power :—

10. To name streets and number buildings. Section 82 (sub-section 1).
11. To inspect drains, privies and cesspools. Section 93 (the whole).
12. To give effect to Section 94.
13. Other powers of entry on buildings or land. Section 95 (the whole).
14. To inspect places for sale of food or drink, etc., to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale, and to provide for their destruction in the following manner, *viz.* :—
 - (a) if the value is not exceeding Rs. 10 they shall be destroyed at once, and
 - (b) if the value exceeds Rs. 10 then they shall not be destroyed without sanction of the General Committee, unless the Sub-Committee produce a certificate from the Civil Surgeon or Officer deputed by him that the articles are unfit for consumption, in which case they may be destroyed irrespective of their value.
15. Of entry for purpose of scavenging. Section 98 (sub-section 1, 2 and 4).
16. Regarding troughs and pipes for rain water. Section 100 (the whole).
17. Regarding provision of privies, etc. Section 101 (sub-section 1).
18. Regarding demolition or altering of drains, etc. Section 102, (sub-section 2).
19. Regarding unauthorized buildings over drains, etc. Section 103 (the whole).
20. To require drainage, etc., of unwholesome tanks, etc. Section 105 (the whole).

Provided that, if the proceeding of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay compensation which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under rules on the subject made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, shall first be obtained.

21. To require owner to clear away noxious vegetation. Section 108 (the whole).
22. To trim hedges and trees bordering on streets. Section 109 (the whole).
23. To have buildings or lands cleansed. Section 110 (the whole).
24. To require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed. Section 112 (the whole).

XXXVIII. *Lighting Sub-Committee* shall have the power to attach brackets for lamps. Section 81 (the whole).

XXXIX. *Garden and Nazul Sub-Committee* shall have the power to sell garden and other produce, as also green grass and dry trees, etc., subject to the approval of the Chairman.

XL. In the following cases any individual feeling himself aggrieved, may, within a week of his receiving notice of the Sub-Committee's decision, apply to the Sub-Committee (through the Head Office) for reconsideration, in which case the Convener shall decide whether there are any grounds for such: if not the aggrieved party may, within 15 days of his receiving notice of the Convener's decision, appeal to the General Committee. During that period the orders of the Sub-Committee shall be in abeyance.

Subject to this appeal the *Public Works Sub-Committee* shall have power :—

1. To remove or alter roof or walls made of inflammable materials in contravention of section 83 (last portion of section).
2. To regulate the line of buildings. Section 84 (the whole).

Provided that if the proceeding of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay compensation which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under rules on the subject made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, shall first be obtained.

3. To give written directions either prohibiting erection or re-erection of buildings, if deemed likely to be injurious to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, or in respect of all or any of the matters specified in clause 1: as also to require the buildings to be altered or demolished in cases mentioned in clause 2, section 85 (the whole).

Provided that if the proceedings of the Sub-Committee will render the Committee liable to pay damages, which is likely to exceed rupees one hundred, the superior sanction requisite under ru'

the subject made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1896, shall first be obtained.

4. To prohibit stacking of inflammable materials. Section 92 (the whole).
5. In respect to execution of acts required to be done by any notice, section 117 (sub-section 2), and recovery of costs of execution, section 118 (sub-sections 1, 2 and 4).

Conservancy Sub-Committee shall have the power—

6. To prohibit stacking of inflammable materials. Section 92 (the whole).
7. Regarding provision of privies, etc. Section 101 (the whole, with the exception of sub-section 1).
8. Regarding repair and closing of drains, privies and cesspools. Section 102 (the whole, with the exception of sub-section 2).
9. To remove latrines, etc., near any source of water-supply. Section 104 (the whole).
10. In respect of building unfit for habitation. Section 111 (the whole).
11. To regulate offensive and dangerous trades. Section 114 (the whole).
12. To prohibit such trades. Section 115 (the whole).
13. In respect of execution of acts required to be done by any notice. Section 117 (sub-section 2).
14. Regarding recovery of costs of execution. Section 118 (sub-sections 1, 2 and 4).

XLI. The power to fine and suspend Municipal employes shall rest with the Sub-Committees concerned, subject to appeal to the General Committee, which must be filed in the Head Office within 15 days from the date of the Sub-Committee's orders being communicated to the person concerned.

XLII. In each ward there shall be one member at least deputed by the Committee, who will be in charge of the ward, and to whom in the first instance all reports, applications and references will be made concerning that ward. The member so deputed shall invariably be the member elected for the ward, but in cases where the wards are too large for the supervision of one member, another member may be added and the work divided.

- (a) It shall be the duty of each member in charge of a ward to supervise matters of sanitation, conservancy, road-watering, lighting, and building operations in his ward, special attention being paid to sections 85 and 86 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation and the Jharoka Rules.

- (b) Members in charge of wards should submit all reports to the Secretary, who will bring them before the Standing Sub-Committee concerned or the Chairman as required.
- (c) Members in charge of wards are empowered to recommend for fine, suspension, appointment and dismissal all Municipal employéés directly under their control, through the office, for the confirmation of the authority concerned.
- (d) Members in charge of wards should, as far as practicable, return all documents sent to them within a week to the office, with their reports.
- (e) Should any member in charge of a ward be unable to inspect and report on any case within the time fixed, he should, without delay, either ask another member in the ward to do the needful, or return the papers to the Secretary, who will then make local inspection and report.
- (f) Members in charge of wards desiring to leave the station for more than a week should, before leaving, arrange with some other member in the ward for their work during their absence, a report of which should be made to the office for the Chairman's information. In the absence of such report the Chairman will make necessary arrangements.

XLIII. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be drawn up and entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Convener of the meeting.

XLIV. No cases finally disposed of by the Sub-Committees in exercise of powers vested in them by these rules shall be entered upon the Agenda to be discussed by the General Committee. In all other cases, the decisions of the various Sub-Committees shall be brought before the General Committee, and without discussion shall be taken as read and as sanctioned, unless previous to the consideration of a Resolution any member hands in to the Chairman a written request that a discussion take place on that or any part of it: or unless the Chairman considers that a discussion should take place.

XLV. Proposals negatived by a Sub-Committee shall be dropped. But any member may give notice to the Secretary at least six days before a meeting of the General Committee, that he will move for a discussion of the proposal, and such proposals being seconded shall then be entered on the Agenda paper.

XLVI. The power of appointment or dismissal of Municipal employéés shall rest with the Sub-Committees concerned; in cases of appointments, the nominations being subject to the approval of the Chairman. Dismissals are

subject to appeal to the General Committee, which must be filed in the Head Office within fifteen days from date of communication of orders. In the case of the Head Office establishment (excepting the Secretaryship) the powers herein conferred on the Sub-Committees shall be exercised by the Chairman.

In cases of emergency requiring immediate action, the Convener, with the concurrence of the Chairman, shall have the power of suspension, such action being reported to the Sub-Committee concerned.

XLVII. On any emergency which may require immediate exercise of any of the powers conferred on a Sub-Committee by these rules, and if time do not admit of a previous assembling of the Sub-Committee concerned, the Convener of the Sub-Committee in communication with the Chairman, or in his absence with the Vice-Chairman, or if the Convener be absent from Ajmer the Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise the power which has to be urgently put into force, submitting the proceeding to the Sub-Committee at their next meeting.

XLVIII. Powers and duties of *Chairman* :—

1. To pass orders on matters requiring immediate action, reporting his action to the Committee.
2. To supervise the general working of all departments of the Municipality, to rectify and to bring to the notice of the Committee any defects or failure thereon.
3. To see that effect is given to the orders of the General Committee without delay.
4. The Chairman is authorized to disburse:—
 - (i) The fixed salaries of all sanctioned establishment.
 - (ii) All sanctioned grants-in-aid.
 - (iii) All sums not exceeding Rs. 100 for miscellaneous expenditure within budget limit.
 - (iv) All payments for works or repairs or other expenditure sanctioned by the General Committee, or in accordance with rules on the subject made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886.
5. To deal with applications and representations in respect of cases disposed of by the different Sub-Committees and General Committee.
6. To dispose of miscellaneous sales, the proceeds of which do not exceed Rs. 50.
7. To order repairs to privies, pipes, drains, cesspools, privy wickets, and receptacles.
8. To order removal of temporary obstructions and the filling in of excavations on the public streets.

XLIX.—Duties and responsibilities of *Secretary*:—

1. The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Committee. He shall discharge his duties subject to the control of the Committee, and under the immediate orders of the Conveners of Sub-Committees in regard to matters disposed of by the Sub-Committees, and of the Chairman in regard to other matters.
2. The Secretary's duties shall be:—
 - (a) To carry out all orders of the Committees.
 - (b) To receive all sums due to the Committee, taking over daily from the Octroi Daroga the amount of cash which, according to the Daroga's daily cash account, should be in his hands.
 - (c) To remit daily to the Treasury all sums received by him from the public, or as collections or recoveries. Sums received up to remitting hour should be remitted on that day, and money received after that hour should be paid into the Treasury on the following working day, no part of these receipts being applied to disbursements.
 - (d) To show monthly to the Convener of the Finance Sub-Committee that his record of each day's receipts tallies with his remittances to the Treasury as certified to by the Treasury Officer.
 - (e) To see that all taxes, fees, fines and other dues of the Committee are properly realized and accounted for.
 - (f) To see that no money is spent without proper sanction.
 - (g) To see that all registers and records are properly kept up under strict personal responsibility—among other things—for keeping secure from theft, tampering, mutilation or defacement, (1) papers which help to prove the Ajmer Municipality's title to any land or other real property, and (2) plans, leases, orders, etc., which serve to identify lands whereof permissive possession or use is given to individuals, etc., by the Municipal Committee.
 - (h) To keep correct accounts of the income, expenditure, balances, outstandings, and liabilities of the Municipal fund, and statistics of octroi taxation as prescribed in the rules on the subject made by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, likewise to keep requisite statistics of the trade which pays octroi, and in respect of exports whereof refunds are granted.
 - (i) To keep up to date (by entering therein every mutation) the list of roads, etc., the list of immovable property, etc., and the store-book of furniture, etc., which are prescribed by the rules on the

subject made by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara under section 145 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886.

- (j) To receive all correspondence on Municipal matters, including petitions and reports; to dispose of matters of ordinary routine, and such business as he may be authorized to do under the rules in force: and to bring other matters before the authorities concerned.
- (k) To grant copies of Resolutions passed at meetings.
- (l) To dispose of applications for temporary use of any cart or other petty Municipal property, or for the temporary service of sweeper or gang.
- (m) To issue under his own signature and the seal of the Municipal Office, all notices under the rules and Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, on the issue of such notices being ordered by the General Committee, the Chairman, or the appropriate Sub-Committee.
- (n) To see that no loss accrues to the Municipality—
 - (i) from not carrying out in proper time and manner any of the rules in clause 2 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i), of this XLIX Rule;
 - (ii) from outstandings of any sort proving irrecoverable through remissness in realizing them;
 - (iii) from any Municipal land being included, through corruption of any Municipal Officer or otherwise, within the boundary of any private land;
 - (iv) from Municipal land, or the Municipality's any right of easement on behalf of the public, being lost to the Municipality through lapse, during the Secretary's incumbency of the period which the appropriate law of limitation for the time being allows for proceedings against the encroachers or trespassers on the Municipality's said land or said right of easement.

3. The Secretary has power to incur expenditure up to five rupees in each case on his own authority.

L. All receipts for moneys received on behalf of the Committee shall be signed by the Secretary, and no other signature will be recognized: provided in the case of collections made by the Octroi Superintendent the receipts shall be signed by him or his assistant duly authorized in his behalf. In the case of petty sales from the gardens, the receipts shall be signed by the Garden Clerk or the Head Gardener.

LI. Officers and servants in the employ of the Municipality shall ordinarily be granted leave under the rules of the Government Civil Leave Code.

all applications for leave with allowance being submitted through the Secretary to the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned, who will forward them to the Chairman for disposal. In the case of those whose salaries are Rs. 100 or more, the Chairman may grant leave up to one month; in the case of those drawing less than Rs. 100 up to three months. Applications for leave without allowances shall be disposed of as follows:—

For a period not exceeding—

- (a) three days, by the Octroi Superintendent, Conservancy Inspector and Overseer for employes working under their respective orders;
- (b) fifteen days; by the Secretary;
- (c) one month by the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned;
- (d) two months by the Chairman.

A register of leave shall be laid before the Convener of the Sub-Committee concerned. All other leave will require the sanction of the General Committee.

LII. Every notice under the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation, 1886, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is addressed, or by leaving the same with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, it may be put up on some conspicuous part of such person's place of abode. If the notice relates to any building or land, and the place of abode of the owner is unknown, the notice shall be deemed to be duly served if put upon some conspicuous part of the building or land to which the same relates.

LIII. No notice shall be invalid for defect of form.

LIV. No remarks save acknowledgment of receipt made upon the back of a notice by or on behalf of the person upon whom the notice is served shall be taken notice of.

RULES UNDER SECTION 85 (1) FRAMED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF AJMER.

1. Every person intending to erect or re-erect any building in the suburbs, and every person intending to erect or re-erect any building (not within a compound) in any other part of the Municipality, shall give notice of his intention in writing to the Committee, accompanied by a plan showing—

- (a) Drainage to be explained on plan in writing.
- (b) Line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare.

1st September, 1900.

2. That until an applicant shall have complied with the rule in every particular, he shall not be considered to have given notice of his intention to build.

RULES UNDER SECTION 116 (1) (e) FRAMED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF AJMER.

1. No person shall, without previously obtaining a license from the Municipality, be permitted to establish or keep a *Sarai* or *Parao* within the limits of the Ajmer Municipality, for the purpose of entertaining *bond fide* travellers and their carts and beasts of burden.

22nd February, 1901.

2. The license shall be in the following form:—

Register No.

Name, with parentage, of license-holder.

Locality.

3. The Committee may, if necessity arises, from time to time, fix the rate of fee to be realized by the keeper from the travellers, and limit the period for which travellers will be permitted to reside in *Sarais* and *Paraos*.

4. *Sarais* and *Paraos* shall be open at all times to the inspection of Municipal Officers and Police Officers, drawing not less than Rs. 20 per month.

5. A person found in a *Sarai* or *Parao* suffering from any infectious disease, or misconducting himself, shall be removed therefrom by the Municipal police or the Municipal staff under the orders of the Chairman.

6. The Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station or outpost shall always help the Municipal officials in carrying out the Chairman's orders in respect to these rules.

7. The keeper of a *Sarai* or *Parao*, or any persons acting for him, shall carry out all the directions under these rules, as also those which may be issued to him from time to time by the Chairman, as regards proper sanitation, ventilation, lighting, drainage, fixing sign-boards, showing the number of travellers to be entertained, fee to be charged, admitting hawkers, and similar directions calculated to afford comfort and ease to the travellers.

8. A license issued under these rules may be suspended or revoked by order of the Chairman, if the person responsible has been guilty of any infringement of the rules or conditions. On the Chairman declaring that a license has been revoked or suspended, it shall be returned to the Municipal Office, and the person responsible shall immediately close such *Sarai* or *Parao*.

9. Whoever infringes any of the foregoing rules shall be punished, unless otherwise expressly provided, with a fine, which may extend to twenty-five rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first, during which the breach continues.

RULES UNDER SECTION 116 (1) (b) AJMER MUNICIPAL REGULATION.

1. The public are prohibited from taking water from the public hydrants for other than *domestic purposes* unless previously permitted to do so on payment.

11th March, 1901.

N. B.—*Domestic purposes* means water required for drinking, cooking and washing.

2. Whoever infringes the foregoing rule shall be punishable (unless otherwise expressly provided) with a fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees, and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine, which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

RULES UNDER SECTION 10 (2) OF THE AJMER MUNICIPALITIES REGULATION, V OF 1886.

- I. For the purposes of representation, the Ajmer Municipality shall be divided into four wards, which shall respectively return the number of representatives

15th March, 1901.

Municipal
Election
Rules.

named below:—

- (a) The City, sub-divided into eight sub-wards or Mohallas, nine representatives, of whom not more than six shall be Hindus, and not more than three shall be Muhammadans.
- (b) The Kaiser Gunj, including Cavendishpura, two representatives, of whom one shall be Hindu and the other Muhammadan.
- (c) The Railway, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.
- (d) The Suburbs, three representatives, of whom two at least shall be Europeans or Eurasians.

The City ward shall comprise the following sub-wards:—

- (1) Madar Gate to Agra Gate, bounded on the east by city wall, and on the west by Naya Bazar and Purani Mandi, having one Hindu representative.

- (2) From Agra Gate to Delhi Gate, bounded on the east by Naya Bazar up to the Chauper, on the west by Dargah Bazar, having one Hindu representative.
- (3) From Naya Bazar Chauper up to the Nalla Bazar *viâ* Ghiwala Gate and Gali Khazanchian, on the south from Gali Khazanchian up to the Dargah Bazar, having two representatives, one Hindu and the other Muhammadan.
- (4) Kayastha Mohalla Purani Mandi up to Gali Khazanchian, having one Hindu representative.
- (5) From Madar Gate up to Usri Gate, bounded on the north by Nalla Bazar, and on the west by Ghasiti and Diggi Bazar, having one Hindu representative.
- (6) From Ghasiti to Langar-Khana Gali, including Nawab-ka-Bera and Regar Mohalla, having one Muhammadan representative.
- (7) Lakhan Kotri from Delhi Gate to Dargah, bounded on the east by Dargah Bazar, and on the south by Nalla Bazar and Chaulk Surat Ram, having one Hindu representative.
- (8) Khadim Mohalla, Shorgar Mohalla, Dargah, Lakhan Kotri, Silawat Mohalla and Indarkot, having one Muhammadan representative.

The Kaiser Gunj ward shall comprise Kaiser Gunj and Cavendishpura.

The Railway ward shall comprise all residing in the Railway lines.

The Suburbs wards shall comprise all others living in Municipal limits, not included in above-mentioned wards.

II. Every male inhabitant of the Municipality who is not less than 21 years of age shall be qualified to vote for the election of representatives for the ward in which he is registered as an elector, provided that he has been a resident of Ajmer Municipality for at least six months previous to the date of preparation or triennial revision of the Electoral list, and is—

- (a) the owner of house property situate within the limits of the Municipality, of which the value is not below Rs. 1,500, or
- (b) the occupier of premises whereof the rent actually is or the rack-rent may be estimated to be not less than Rs. 150 a year, or
- (c) a servant of the Government of India, or of any Railway Company, whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 100, or whose pension is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem;
- (d) being a resident of the ward, is assessed to an Imperial or Municipal tax in a sum not less than Rs. 25 a year.
- (e) advocate or licensed pleader or a licensed Mukhtar.
- (f) a graduate of any University.

III. Every person so qualified shall be entitled to be registered as an elector unless he has been convicted of any offence, or subject to any order of a Criminal Court, which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, implies a defect of character which unfits him to be an elector.

IV. No person shall be an elector for more than one ward or sub-ward. Any person who is qualified under Rule II to be an elector for more than one ward or sub-ward shall be at liberty, and shall be required to choose before the date fixed for the final settlement and amendment of the lists as hereinafter provided in respect of which of the wards or sub-wards for which he is qualified to vote he will exercise his privilege.

V. Every elector is qualified to be a candidate for election as representative for any one ward or sub-ward provided that he—

(a) does not hold any place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Municipal Board, or

(b) has not been prescribed by the Government from being employed in its service.

VI. It shall be open to the District Magistrate, for reason to be recorded by him at the time, to remove any name from the list of electors.

Registration of Electors.

VII. The list of electors shall be revised triennially. Copies of the revised lists shall be published after signature by the District Magistrate, by being posted at the District Katchery, the Municipal Office, the City Police Station, and conspicuous places in each ward or sub-ward. With the list shall be published a notice stating that the roll of electors will be finally settled on a specified date, not being later than twenty-one days from the date of publication of the notice, and inviting persons desiring the addition to or removal from the list of any name or names to present applications to that effect, accompanied by the reason on which the applications are based, not later than four days previous to the date in question.

VIII. On the date fixed under Rule VII, the District Magistrate, or some Officer appointed by him, shall take into consideration all petitions which may have been presented, and shall amend the list as may appear necessary, with reference to the above rules.

IX. All orders by the District Magistrate under Rules VI and VIII shall be final. An appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate from any order passed under Rule VIII, by any officer appointed by him.

X. The revised lists shall be finally completed by 1st November, and shall come into operation on 15th idem, and shall continue in operation until a new list shall have been completed.

Nomination of Candidates.

XI. Every candidate for the office of Municipal Commissioner shall be nominated in writing.

XII. The nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors of the ward or sub-ward as proposer and seconder, and by three other electors of the ward or sub-ward, as assenting to the nomination.

XIII. Each candidate shall be nominated by separate nomination paper, but the same proposer and seconder may subscribe any number of nomination papers, not exceeding the number of persons to be elected for the ward or sub-ward.

XIV. The nomination paper shall be in the following form :—

Municipality of Ajmer.

Election of _____ to be held on the _____ day of 190 .

We the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward, hereby nominate the following person as a candidate at the election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

A. B.

C. D.

We the undersigned, being electors registered in the ward or sub-ward roll for the said ward or sub-ward, hereby assent to the nomination of the above-named person as a candidate at the said election.

E. F.

G. H.

I. J.

XV. Every nomination paper subscribed as aforesaid shall be delivered personally at or forwarded in a registered cover by the candidate or by his proposer or seconder to the District Magistrate's Office 14 days at least before the election day, and before 4 P.M. of the last day for delivery of nomination papers.

XVI. As soon as may be after the nomination paper has been delivered, the Secretary to the Municipality shall send notice of the nomination to the person nominated, and inscribe his name in a list which shall be fixed up in the Head Municipal Office.

XVII. The list of candidates shall be completed by 7th December, and shall be published immediately after that date by the District Magistrate in the way provided in Rule VII for the publication of list of electors.

XVIII. If the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the number of the vacancies, a poll shall be taken of the ward on the day for the election in the manner hereinafter provided.

XIX. If the number of candidates duly nominated is not greater than the number of the vacancies, the person or persons shall be deemed to be elected.

Election of Candidates.

XX. The date on which the elections are to take place shall be fixed by the District Magistrate, and shall be not later than one week after the publication of the lists prescribed in Rule XVII.

The District Magistrate shall fix one or more polling places for each ward or sub-ward, and shall appoint one or more officers to conduct the elections at each polling place. Provided that no person not being a Gazetted Officer shall be appointed as polling officer who is an elector for the ward or sub-ward in which the polling place is situated, or is a candidate for election in any ward or sub-ward.

XXI. The polling place shall be open on the day of election from 7 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. It shall be competent for the District Magistrate to keep the poll open for two successive days at the hours stated in this rule.

XXII. On the day of election, each intending voter shall, as he arrives at the polling place, receive a printed voting paper in the following form :—

*Votes for the election of a Municipal Commissioner for the Municipal District
(or ward or sub-ward) of _____*

Name of Candidate voted for.	Signature or mark of voter.	Address of voter, with his number on the list of electors.

Signed in my presence

(Sd.)

Polling Officer

XXIII. Every elector shall be at liberty to vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of representatives fixed for his ward or sub-ward.

XXIV. In all cases vote must be given in person. If a voter is able to read and write he shall fill up and sign the voting paper in the presence of the Polling Officer, otherwise the paper shall be filled by the Polling Officer or by one of his assistants under his direction at the voter's dictation, and the latter shall affix his mark thereto. No vote shall be received by the Polling Officer from any person whose name is not on the revised list of voters last published.

XXV. The Polling Officer shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons tendering votes, and may refuse, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, the vote of any person who declines to answer any reasonable question put to him for this purpose, or whose identity is not established to his satisfaction.

XXVI. Each person whose vote is allowed by the Polling Officer shall drop his vote paper, in the presence of the Polling Officer, into a box which has been previously sealed with the Municipal seal, in the presence of the District Magistrate and Chairman of the Municipality. Boxes for this purpose shall be provided by the Municipality. As the paper is placed in the ballot box, the Polling Officer shall check off the elector's name in the ward roll.

XXVII. At the close of the day of voting the ballot boxes shall be brought to the District Magistrate, or to a Subordinate Magistrate appointed for the purpose, by whom they shall be opened on the morning following the close of the poll and the votes counted.

XXVIII. When the votes have been counted, the District Magistrate shall declare the result of the elections.

XXIX. The newly elected Municipal Commissioners shall come into office on 1st April following a general election.

After a by-election, for which the rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as those for a General Election, a member may take his seat on the Committee as soon as his election has been approved.

Penalties.

XXX. Every person who—

(1) alters any roll list or other documents in contravention of these rules,
or

(2) wilfully makes a false answer to a question put to him under Rule XXV of these rules, or

- (3) practises fraud, intimidation, personation, or bribery at an election, or
- (4) obstructs, or in any way interferes with the examination and counting of votes by a returning officer, or
- (5) when a summons or notice, in connection with an election-petition, has been issued for service, or served on him, commits any such contempt as is described in sections 172, 173, 174, 175, 178, 179, or 181, of the Indian Penal Code, or
- (6) defaces, injures, disturbs, or removes any copy, notice, or other documents fixed up under these rules on the Municipal Hall or in a ward or sub-ward, or
- (7) being required by these rules to do any act or take any proceedings, neglects or refuses to do or take it, shall be punished with fine which may extend to 10 Rupees.

Under section 22, sub-section (1) of the Ajmer Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to frame the following rules :—

I. [Cancelled.] [a]

II. [b] The number of persons who may be chosen under Rule I (a) 5 to be electors for any Local Board shall be such number not exceeding one hundred or less than twenty-five as the Commissioner after consultation with the Magistrate of the district and with the approval of the Chief Commissioner may determine.

Rules for
Elections to
Rural Boards.

III. No person shall be eligible who—

- (a) is not a sane male of the age of 21 years or upwards, or
- (b) is concerned in a contract relating to work paid for out of District Funds, or
- (c) is a paid servant in the employ of a District or Local Board, or
- (d) has been prescribed from Government employment, or
- (e) has been convicted of any offences, or subjected by a Court to any order, which implies in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner a defect of character unfitting him to be a member of the Board:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may exempt any person or class of persons being paid servants of the Board from the restriction mentioned in clause (c) of this rule.

[a] The original Rule I was cancelled by a Notification No. 374 of 1887 dated 27th October, 1887, which was superseded by Notification No. 374 of 1887 dated 27th October, 1887. The latter Notification has been superseded by Notification No. 374 of 1887 dated 27th October, 1887.

[b] See (a) VII and (b) VII of Notification No. 374 of 1887 dated 27th October, 1887.

IV. As soon as may be after the publication of these rules, the Magistrate of the district shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a list of the persons qualified and chosen to be electors of the first Local Board of each sub-District, and that list shall come into operation as soon as it has been approved by the Commissioner, and shall continue in operation for a period of three years.

V. Three months at least before the date on which a list will cease to be in operation, the Magistrate of the district shall prepare a fresh list, and submit it to the Commissioner with a statement of his reasons for omitting therefrom any name which is included in the list then in operation, and the fresh list amended in such manner, as the Commissioner may direct, shall come into operation on the day following that on which the former list ceased to be in operation and shall continue in operation for three years.

VI. The names in the lists prepared under Rules IV and V shall be serially arranged.

VII. The Magistrate of the district with the previous sanction of the Commissioner may from time to time, while a list is in operation, order the removal therefrom of the name of any person who refuses to act, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected in the course of any judicial proceeding to any such order, as implies in his opinion a defect of character which unfits the person to be an elector.

VIII. When any person whose name is included in the list resigns or dies, or when the removal of the name of any such person has been ordered, the Magistrate of the district shall expunge his name from the list, and may, without reference to the Commissioner, substitute for it the name of any fit person who possesses the qualifications described in Rule I.

IX. No list, while it continues in operation, shall, except with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, be subject to alteration otherwise than under Rules VII and VIII.

X. Notice of his name having been included in a list and of the time during which that list will continue in operation shall, as soon as the list comes into operation, or, if his name is substituted under Rule VIII, as soon as the substitution is made, be given in the following form to every person chosen to be an elector—

“ You are hereby informed that you have been chosen to be an elector of the Sub-District of _____, and that you will be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Local Board of that Sub-District till _____ ”

XI. When under Rule VIII the Magistrate of the District orders the removal of the name of any person from a list, he shall cause notice of such removal to be served on that person.

XII. The election of members of a Local Board shall be held at such place within or without the Sub-District as the Magistrate of the District may think convenient.

XIII. [a] The election of members of the first Local Boards to be established in the Sub-Districts of Ajmer and Merwara shall take place on such dates as the Assistant Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, determine.

* * * * *

XIV. One month at least before the day for the election, the Magistrate of the District shall cause each elector to be supplied—

- (1) with a list of the eligible candidates for his Sub-District, and
- (2) with a notice specifying the number of persons to be elected, and the place at which, and the hours during which, the poll will be taken, and calling upon all electors to attend and vote at the time and place specified.

(List of electors to be printed at length.)

I vote for the persons in the above list against whose names my name is placed.

Signed).....
or the mark of.....

XVII. Each elector shall sign the voting paper or affix his mark there-to in the presence of the returning officer.

XVIII. Any voting-paper which is not so signed or marked or on which votes are given to more persons than there are persons to be elected, shall be invalid.

XIX. When a person presents himself to vote, the returning officer shall satisfy himself that the person is an elector, and shall then place against his name in the copy of the list of electors a tick, which will denote that that elector has voted.

XX. The elector shall give his vote by placing his voting-paper in a receptacle hereinafter called the urn.

XXI. Just before the commencement of the poll, the returning officer shall show the urn empty to such persons as may be present at the polling-place, and shall then place it in his view, and keep it there till the close of the poll.

XXII. At the close of the Poll, in the presence of such electors, if any, as may be in attendance, the returning officer shall—

- (a) take the voting papers out of the urn and separate those, which he admits as valid from those, if any, which he deems invalid, endorsing on the latter the word "rejected" and the ground of rejection ;
- (b) count the valid votes given to each person, and prepare and certify a return setting forth—
 - (i) the number of electors who presented themselves to vote,
 - (ii) the names of the persons for whom valid votes were given,
 - (iii) the number of valid votes given for each person, and
 - (iv) the names of the persons (to the number of the persons to be elected) to whom most such votes were given ;
- (c) seal up in separate packets the voting papers which he has admitted as valid and those which he has rejected as invalid, and endorse on each packet a description of its contents and the date of the election to which it relates, and the name of the Sub-District for which the election was held ; and
- (d) permit any person for whom votes have been given to take a copy of, or an extract from, the return.

XXIII. The returning officer shall then forward the return and the packets of voting papers to the Magistrate of the District, who shall record a declaration of the result of the election, and cause notice of his election to be given to each person elected.

XXIV. [1] The Magistrate of the District shall retain for a year the return and the packets of voting papers forwarded to him by the returning officer, and shall then, unless there appear to him any reason for retaining them for a further period, cause them to be destroyed in his presence.

(2) While the return is in the custody of the Magistrate of the District, it shall be open to the inspection of any elector during office hours, free of charge.

(3) While the packets are in the custody of the Magistrate of the District, they shall not be opened, and their contents shall not be inspected except under his written order and on such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

XXV. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any persons, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those persons to be declared to be elected, the returning officer may give such additional vote in writing, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer.

XXVI. If a person be elected for more than one Sub-District, the District Magistrate of Ajmer shall decide of which Local Board he shall be a member; and in the other Sub-District, or each of the other Sub Districts, as the case may be, the person not returned as elected, to whom the largest number of votes was given, shall be deemed to have been elected.

XXVII. The returning officer, while examining the voting papers and counting the votes, shall take all proper precautions for preventing any person from seeing the names of the electors by whom the voting papers were severally signed or marked.

XXVIII. Each Local Board shall elect from among its own members so many persons to be members of the District Board as the Chief Commissioner has assigned as proper for its representation on that Board.

XXIX. [1] (a) The Tazimi Istimardars are permanent members of the District Board and of the Ajmer Local Board, and can be removed or replaced only by order of the Chief Commissioner. Minor Tazimi Istimardars shall be represented on the Board by the Manager of the Court of Wards.

(b) Elected and nominated members of Local and District Boards shall retire at the end of every third year.

[1] Rule XXIX was substituted for the original Rule XXIX by Notification No. 227-S dated 22nd February, 1891.

(c) The election of persons to fill the places of the elected members thus retiring shall be held on such day in the month of November, of every third year, as the Magistrate of the District may determine.

(d) The District Magistrate shall submit to the Chief Commissioner, through the Commissioner, proposals for filling up the vacancies caused by the retirement of nominated members.

XXX. Casual vacancies occurring within the term of three years shall be filled by persons nominated by the [Local or] District Board.

XXXI. When the place of an elected member of a [Local or] District Board becomes vacant by his resignation, removal or death, or by the avoidance of his election or by his refusal to accept office, it shall, unless in any case the Chief Commissioner direct that it be left unfilled, be filled by the [Local or] District Board at a meeting out of qualified persons within six weeks after the occurrence of the vacancy, or within such further period as the District Magistrate may by order allow.

XXXII. The meeting may be either ordinary or special, but if it be proposed to fill the place at an ordinary meeting, the notice to attend the meeting shall state particulars as to the vacancy which has occurred and the intention of filling it at the meeting.

XXXIII. All business in [either Local or] District Boards shall be conducted in either the Urdu or Hindi language as the District Board may at a special meeting decide.

XXXIV. Every meeting shall be open to the public, unless at any meeting the Chairman order otherwise.

XXXV. The Chairman of the meeting shall regulate the course of all business to be brought forward, and preserve order.

XXXVI. Every motion or amendment shall be presented or taken down in writing.

XXXVII. The Chairman may require that any motion or amendment proposed shall be seconded before it is discussed.

XXXVIII. In proposing or discussing any motion or amendment, the member shall speak from his place and address the Chairman.

XXXIX. All questions from one member to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the Chairman.

XL. All questions shall be determined by a majority of votes. The Chairman, or in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall have a casting vote.

XLI. The Chairman may, by consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time.

XLII. The District Board shall meet at least four times in a year, and no interval exceeding four months shall be allowed to elapse between two successive meetings.

XLIII. [Every Local Board shall meet at least eight times in a year, and no interval exceeding two months shall be allowed to elapse between two successive meetings.]

XLIV. [The time for holding meetings of Local Boards shall be so fixed as to render it generally convenient for such members of the said Boards as are also members of the District Board to attend those meetings as well as the ordinary meetings of the District Board, and the time for holding meetings of the District Board shall, as far as possible, be so fixed as not to preclude members from attending those meetings as well as the meetings of the Local Boards of which they are members.]

XLV. Meetings may be either special or ordinary.

XLVI. Special meetings shall be held—

- (1) for taking into consideration the appointment of Chairman of District [or Local Board] ;
- (2) for taking into consideration Budget Estimates of income and expenditure ;
- (3) for taking into consideration annual report of operations, and such other matters as may be reserved for determination at such meeting by the Board.

XLVII. Seven days at least before an ordinary or a special meeting of a [Local or] District Board, a notice to attend the meeting, signed by the Secretary, or in his absence by the Chairman or a member, and setting forth the place, the day and the hour of the meeting and the business proposed to be transacted thereat shall be served on every member of the Board.

XLVIII. The Chairman may call an extraordinary meeting at any time when adequate necessity for so doing seems to have arisen, and shall do so when one-third of the Board require him to call such a meeting.

XLIX. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of a [Local or] District Board shall be one-third of the elected members at an ordinary, and two-thirds at a special meeting.

L. [1] Tazimi Islimrardars may depute one of their subordinate Thakurs or one of their own family, to attend in their stead at meetings of the [Local or] District Board, but shall themselves attend in person at least one meeting during the year. Such delegates shall be appointed for a period of not less than one year, and their appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner, who may allow it to be cancelled at any time.

LI. [Each Local Board shall elect (subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner) one of its members to be its Chairman, provided that, if the

[1] The original Rule L was cancelled by Notification No. 925-586, dated 10th August, 1888, and this rule was inserted by Notification No. 224 II, dated 28th January, 1890.

majority of the Board so desire, they may apply to the Commissioner for the Tahsildar or Deputy Magistrate to be appointed Chairman; on such appointment being sanctioned, the Chairman shall become a member of the Board.]

LII. The Vice-Chairman of Local and District Boards shall be elected under the procedure laid down in Rules XXXI and XXXII by the members of the respective Boards.

LIII. The District Magistrate of Ajmer shall be *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the District Board.

LIV. The Chairman of a Local Board shall hold office for two years, or till retirement as a member, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment, provided that no Chairman shall be chosen for retirement by lot at the end of the first year after the constitution of Local and District Boards.

LV. The Vice-Chairman of a Local or District Board shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

LVI. Every question at a meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting on that question. In case of an equal division of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

LVII. Every District and Local Board shall appoint its own Secretary subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner.

LVIII. The District Board and, with the previous sanction of the District Board, every Local Board may from time to time appoint, out of its own body, for any period not exceeding one year, such and so many committees either of a special or general nature and consisting of such and so many persons as it thinks fit for the cognizance of matters which, in the opinion of the Board, would be better regulated and managed by means of such committees.

LIX. The Board shall define the duties of every such committee, and may at any time dissolve any such committee.

LX. The proceedings of every such committee shall be submitted to the Board for its approval.

LXI. Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the Chairman of the same at the next ensuing meeting.

A Chairman of a Local Board shall be responsible that the minutes of that Board's proceedings at any meeting are produced at the next meeting of the District Board.

LXII. The District Board shall determine the language in which minutes of proceedings shall be recorded by itself and by the Local Boards subordinate to it.

LXIII. Copies of minutes of proceedings of District Boards shall be submitted to the Commissioner for transmission to the Chief Commissioner.

LXIV. Contracts entered into by a District Board or by a [Local Board as the Agent and subject to the control of the District Board], shall be reduced to writing and the provisions of the Stamp and Registration Acts shall be complied with.

LXV. Written contracts shall be signed on behalf of a District [or Local] Board by the Chairman and by two members.

LXVI. Whenever a District Board desires to transfer by sale or otherwise any property belonging to or vested in itself, a report with a map or other general description, shall be submitted by the Chairman to the Commissioner, and information shall be given on the following points :—

- (a) if the property belongs to the Board, the funds by which it was acquired ;
- (b) If the property is vested in the Board, the date and purpose of such investment and the conditions under which it holds good ;
- (c) the reason for the proposed transfer ; and
- (d) proposals for dealing with the consideration to be received for such transfer.

LXVII. No such transfer shall be made without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, provided that leases for any period not exceeding one year may be granted with the sanction of the Commissioner.

LXVIII. The District Board shall disburse, under the countersignature of the Chairman, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chairman and two members,—

- (1) the salaries of all fixed establishments ;
- (2) contingent charges duly passed by the Board ;
- (3) other expenditure (except for public works) sanctioned by the District Board.

LXIX. All cheques, except those drawn on account of establishment charges shall bear on their face the number and date of the Board's Resolution authorizing the disbursement to which they relate.

LXX. All plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of a Board shall be prepared, on the requisition of the District Board, by the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, and shall be sanctioned in conformity to rules sanctioned in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1526-S., dated 7th June, 1884.

LXXI. The District Board shall keep an account of receipts and expenditure in Forms B, D and E, accompanying these Rules.

LXXII. The accounts shall be audited quarterly either by a Sub-Committee or by other auditors nominated by the Board subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

LXXIII. The Boards may by Resolution fix the remuneration, if any, to be paid to the auditors.

LXXIV. A statement of the accounts as audited and passed shall be submitted to the Commissioner.

LXXV. All proposals or suggestions for works, establishments, etc., shall be submitted by members not later than the 1st September to allow of the preparation of the Budget by 15th October at latest.

LXXVI. The estimates of the income and expenditure shall be prepared by the District Board and considered at a meeting to be held on or before the 10th September in each year.

LXXVII. The Budget estimates will be drawn up in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner and forwarded to the Commissioner for submission to the Chief Commissioner.

LXXVIII. On no account shall the total amount of the Budget grant under the several heads be exceeded by the Board, but it will be in the power of the District Board to transfer money under the same major head of account from one sub-head to another.

LXXIX. The Board shall prepare and submit through the Commissioner at the close of the financial year a consolidated report of its proceedings.

(a) A statement of income and expenditure during the year.

(b) A statement of all institutions and establishments kept up by the Board, showing under each Department the various classes and the total number under each class.

(c) An account of the operations of the year, dealing with the charges of each department separately under the recognized heads, and showing what has been done for the outlay under each head.

(d) General remarks on the working of the Board, on progress up to date, and any suggestions for new measures or for the improvement of existing arrangements.

LXXX. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, shall submit to the District Board a monthly Progress Report of all Public Works under his control.

LXXXI. A general Progress Report for all Departments under local control shall be submitted monthly to the Commissioner by the officer who held the position of Secretary at the last ordinary meeting, and a record of these Reports shall be kept in a separate volume.

LXXXII. Funds raised within the area of a Sub-District shall ordinarily be appropriated to the purposes of that area, but they may be in part appropriated to the general purposes of the District, in accordance with the provisions of the Budget as approved by the Commissioner.

LXXXIII. A Municipal or Cantonment Committee may from time to time depute any member or members to attend a District Board for the purpose of making any special representations. Such delegates will not be entitled to vote.

LXXXIV. The Rules regarding expenditure by the Public Works Department, sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1526-S., dated 7th June, 1884, shall apply to the District Board and Local Boards.

Register of Receipts and Charges under the Control of the

District Board for the month of _____ 19____

[illegible]

Form E.—Contd.

Accounts of receipts and expenditure of the District Board for the month of 19 —contd.

Heads of receipts and particulars of miscellaneous receipts.	Amount.		Bancioned bud- get estimate.	Number of you- chers.	Heads of expenditure.	Amount.		Bancioned bud- get Grant.	Remarks.
	For the current month.	From 1st April to date.				For the current month.	From 1st April to date.		
Miscellaneous.					Medical.				
MEDICAL.					Pay of vaccine establishment for .				
Hospital receipts—					Pay of hospital establishment for .				
Receipts from patients .					Contingencies as per details in the margin (c)				(c) Diet of patients, cost of clothing, country medicine, and instruments.
Contributions—					District sanitation				Travelling allow- ance for visiting branch dispen- saries : other hos- pital contingen- cies.
Contributions from private persons					Police.				
Total receipts .					Pay of village watchmen for .				
Cheques drawn on Treasury .					Total expenditure .				
GRAND TOTAL					Payments into the Treasury .				
					GRAND TOTAL				

RULES UNDER SECTION 23, AJMER RURAL BOARDS REGULATION.

A.—Time and Place of Meeting.

1. Subject to the provisions of Rule 42 of the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 22 (1) of the Ajmer Rural Board Regulation, 1886, ordinary meetings of the District Board shall be held at such time and place as the Chairman shall direct, on the following days, *viz.*, some day in the first week of the months of January, April, July and October. [Ordinary meetings of the Local Boards, Ajmer and Merwara, shall be held similarly at Ajmer and Benwar on some day in the second week of January, May and September, third week of February, June and October, and fourth week of March, July and November, or on such other days as the Chairmen may fix in this behalf.]*

2. Members desiring to bring forward any proposals before the District Board, should submit the same to the Secretary of the Board three weeks before the date of the meeting, to be included in the Agenda of the next meeting of the Board. No proposals can be disallowed after the Agenda paper for a meeting has been made out.

B.—The Conduct of Proceedings at time of Meeting and the Adjournment of Meetings.

3. At every meeting of the District Board the Chairman, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall preside. If both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are absent, the meeting shall elect one of their member as Chairman of the meeting.

4. An abstract of the business to be disposed of at the meeting shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Board, and its contents shall be read out to the members present previous to the commencement of discussion.

5. Proposals other than those referred to in Rule 4 shall not be disallowed, except with the permission of the Chairman presiding at the meeting.

6. No subject on which the Board has recorded a Resolution shall be re-opened within three months from the date of such Resolution, except—

- (1) upon the written request of at least five members, and
- (2) with the permission of the Chairman.

7. At an ordinary meeting the course of business shall, unless the Chairman rule otherwise, be as follows :—

- (a) The Resolutions passed at the last meeting shall be read.
- (b) The Secretary shall present and read the general Progress Report.

* References to Local Boards are enclosed within brackets as there are now no such bodies in existence in Ajmer, *vide* Notification No. 879-586 of the 20th April, 1892.

- (c) The accounts of the past quarter shall be presented for the purpose of being passed.
- (d) Communications from the Local Government and Officers of that Government and reports of Committees and members shall be read and considered.
- (e) Proposals of which notice has been given in the notice to attend the meeting, shall be discussed.
- [(f) The minutes of the proceedings of the Local Boards shall be produced.]
- (g) Proposals of which no notice has been given in the notice to attend the meeting shall, with the consent of the Chairman, be discussed.

8. (1) Unless a poll is demanded by any member present at a meeting, a declaration made at the meeting by the Chairman that a Resolution has been passed shall be sufficient warrant for the making of an entry to that effect in the book kept under section 61 of the rules passed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 22 (1) of the Ajmer Rural Board Regulation, 1886.

(2) If a poll is demanded by any member present it shall be taken by a show of hands, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the Resolution of the Board at the meeting.

C.—The division of duties among the members of the Board and powers to be exercised by members to whom particular duties have been assigned.

9. The District Board shall nominate a Standing Sub-Committee of Finance, consisting of five members. Sub-Committees consisting of three or more members may be appointed to supervise, enquire into, or report upon any matter which may be entrusted to them.

10. Every Sub-Committee shall exercise a general supervision in respect of the matter placed under its control, and shall report upon questions connected therewith, either on its own motion, or on a reference made to it by the District Board.

11. Such reports shall be submitted in writing through the Secretary for the consideration of the Board at its next meeting.

12. Papers, institutions, and works connected with any matter placed under the control of a Sub-Committee shall be open to the inspection of its members.

D.—The persons by whom receipts may be granted on behalf of the Board for money paid under the Rural Board Regulation, 1884.

13. Receipts may be granted on behalf of the District Board for money received by or on behalf of the District Board—

- (a) by Chairman of the Board for all sums over Rs. 500.
- (b) by the Secretary or Chairman of the Board for Rs. 500 and under, and
- (c) Tahsildars for all cesses collected by them.

E.—Other similar matters.

14. The Secretary of the Board shall have the custody of the common seal. If the office of the Secretary be vacant the seal shall be kept by the Chairman.

The common seal shall be affixed to the following documents:—

- (a) All deeds of sale and purchase executed by or on behalf of the District Board, whether relating to moveable or immoveable property.
- (b) All written contracts entered into by the District Board.
- (c) The records of the proceedings of the Board.
- (d) All cheques for payment issued under the authority of the Board.
- (e) All receipts for money granted under the authority of the Board.
- (f) All notices of meeting issued under Rule 47 of the rules framed by the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, under section 22 (1), Ajmer Rural Board Regulation, 1886.
- (g) All other documents on which the Board or its Chairman may direct the affixture of seal.

15. The business of the meeting of the District [and Local] Boards shall be conducted in the Urdu language; but the minutes of the proceedings shall be recorded in English.

16. [The Civil Charges under the heads—

Education,	Arboriculture,
Public Health,	and
Communication,	Miscellaneous,

shall be under the control of the Local Boards throughout their respective jurisdiction.] Alteration in existing charges shall be subject to the sanction of the District Board.

17. [The District Board through its Chairman, may, from time to time, place such funds at the disposal of the Local Boards as it thinks fit, for expenditure under the heads specified in Rule 16.]

18. [Local Boards shall be put in funds by cheque drawn by the Chairman, District Board, on application of the Local Boards.]

19. [Chairman, Local Boards, shall be provided with permanent advances of Rs. 100 each. This permanent advance shall be recouped as required, by submitting bills with vouchers of the amount expended.]

20. [Only small items under Rs. 20 shall be paid from the permanent advance; other larger items shall be separately applied for and paid by cheque by the Chairman of the District Board.]

21. [Advances shall not be given on account of each separate work; this shall be arranged for out of the permanent advance by the Chairman of the Local Board.] Where a large advance is required by a contractor, this shall be made to the contractor on proper security.

22. [The office of each Local Board shall be separate and shall keep up a cash book and ledgers, and at the close of each month shall send a copy of the entries in these books to the District Office, where they shall be checked and filed.]

23. [The accounts and records of each Local Board shall be examined half-yearly, on 1st January and 1st July, by a Sub-Committee of the District Board.]

24. [The sanction of the District Board shall be required for the entertainment, alteration of pay, and dismissal of Establishment of the Local Board.]

25. All monthly bills shall be submitted to the Chairman, District Board, for payment.

26. In cases of emergent nature the Chairman of the District Board shall have power to sanction an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 250, in anticipation of the sanction of the District Board, reporting his action at the next meeting.

27. The Chairman of the District Board shall have authority to appoint or dismiss any officer or servant of the Board whose salary is less than Rs. 20 per mensem, subject to the approval of the Board.

28. The Chairman of the District Board shall have power to suspend any officer or servant of the Board, subject to report of the circumstances of the case at the next meeting of the Board.

29. Casual leave for a period not exceeding ten days may be granted with or without pay, with or without the appointment of a substitute to any officer or servant of the Board by the Chairman. Leave for a longer period must be granted only in accordance with the rule prescribed in the Civil Leave Code, and all applications for such leave must be submitted in writing to the Chairman for orders.

30. The Secretary shall be the channel of communication between the [Local and] District Boards.

31. The Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon, and the Inspector of Schools, shall submit Budget estimate of their respective departments to the District Board on the 1st August, [sending copies thereof to the Ajmer and Merwara Local Boards. Each Local Board shall submit a Budget estimate on the 1st September, with its suggestions and remarks thereon, to be incorporated in the District Board's Budget.]

32. The Secretary, Dispensary Branch of the District Board, shall keep a separate account of income and expenditure, and shall, as heretofore, draw bills on account of pay of establishment and contingencies under his own signature.

33. In all cases in which any difficulty in the realization of Dāk Bungalow fees is apprehended, the Khansama should report the matter at once to the Magistrate, who should at his discretion direct the daily payment of fees on pain of immediate ejection from the Dāk Bungalow premises.

Constitution
of District
Board.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, so far as they may be inconsistent with this Notification, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Ajmer Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Local Boards of the Sub-Districts of Ajmer and Merwara shall cease to exist from the 1st of July 1892. The District Board of Ajmer-Merwara shall, as at present composed, consist of forty members, but at the time of the next re-organization, the Board shall be constituted as under :—

Tazimi Istimrardars	15
Members to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner . . .	9
Members to be elected for Ajmer as provided below . . .	6
Members to be elected for Merwara as provided below . . .	10
TOTAL . . .	40

Electors to
the District
Boards.

A.—In Ajmer the following persons shall be entitled to elect members for the District Board :—

I. Muafidars holding individually more than 200 bighas of *muafi* land.

II. Bhumias holding individually more than 400 bighas of *bhum* land.

III. Head Munfidars and Bhumias, representing coparcenary bodies of munfidars or bhumias, holding jointly aggregate areas of more than 200 bighas of *munafi* land or more than 400 bighas of *bhum* land.

IV. One Lambardar in every village paying more than Rs. 50 as district cess.

V. Government pensioners in receipt of monthly pensions of not less than Rs. 8.

VI. Honorary Magistrates.

Provided that persons referred to in clauses I, II, III and V actually reside in the khalsa portion of the Ajmer District, and those in clause VI reside, own property, or carry on business in the district.

VII. Subject to the numerical restriction imposed by Rule II of the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner in May 1887, under section 22 (1) of the Regulation, such other person residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business in the District, as the Magistrate of the District, having regard to their wealth, or to their interest or influence in the District, may consider fit to act as electors.

VIII. Jagirdars of the estates of—

Dargah Khwaja Sahib,	Ganahera and Dilwana,
Dargah Miran Sahib,	Nathdwara
Dargah Bara Pir Sahib,	Dudadhari,
Morajhari,	Pushkar,
Nandla,	Nidla,
Ghegal,	Chawandia,
Banija,	Mangliawas,
Bir,	Kumar Baori,
Diwanji,	Gangwana,
Mutwalli,	Urgaupura,
Dilwara,	Mir Inaetulla Shah,
Jharwasa,	Hathikhera,
Baneori,	Rajgarh.

IX. Istimrardars of—

Bohania,	Sethan,
Richmalian,	Manohapur,
	Mewaria.

X. Minor Istimrardars of—

Karel,	Kharekri
Rajosi,	Nousar,
Ajisar,	Kotri.

B. In Merwara the following persons shall be entitled to elect members for the District Board :—

- I. Muafidars holding individually more than 200 bighas of *muafi* land.
 - II. Bhumias holding individually more than 400 bighas of *bhum* land.
 - III. Head muafidars or bhumias representing coparcenary bodies of muafidars or bhumias holding jointly aggregate areas of more than 200 bighas of *muafi* land, or more than 400 bighas of *bhum* land.
 - IV. One Lambardar in every village paying more than Rs. 25 as District cess.
 - V. Government pensioners in receipt of monthly pensions of not less than Rs. 8.
 - VI. Honorary Magistrates.
- Provided that persons referred to in clauses I, II, III and V actually reside in the District, and those in clause VI reside, own property, or carry on business in the District.
- VII. Subject to the numerical restrictions imposed by Rule II of the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner in May 1887, under section 22 (1) of the Regulation, such other persons residing or owning landed property, or carrying on trade or business in the District as the Magistrate of the District, having regard to their wealth, or to their interest or influence in the District, may consider fit persons to act as electors.

AJMER IRRIGATION RULES.

A.—The rates at which Water Revenue is to be assessed, and the mode of Assessment. [Regulation, No. VIII of 1887 Section 4 (1) (a).]

1. For the purposes of these Rules, tanks in Ajmer-Merwara are divided into four classes, as follows :—

Sanctioned by Government of India, 14th September, 1888.

1st Class.—Those in which the irrigated area pays either a crop-rate, varying as the crop sown, or special contract rate settled by agreement, in lieu of the same.

2nd Class.—Those in which a standard area and a standard revenue have been fixed, and under which the land pays a rate which,

within defined limits, varies in proportion to the area on which crops are irrigated or brought to maturity, and (when the supply for the spring crop runs short) as the number of waterings given to the field.

3rd Class.—Those paying an assessment fixed for a period of years and which are maintained by Government.

4th Class.—Those paying an assessment fixed for a period of years and which are repaired by the villagers.

2. All lands irrigated from a Government tank are liable to pay water-rate according to the rules herein given, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the special rules for variably assessed villages.

3. Except where the rates have been fixed by special contract, the crop-rates in tanks of the 1st class shall be fixed at each settlement by order of the Chief Commissioner. Provided that no change shall be made in the rates once fixed without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and unless such alterations have been notified to the Lambardars of the villages concerned not less than three months before commencement of the agricultural year in which they are to take effect.

4. The following crop-rates per acre shall be charged on land irrigated from tanks of the 1st class, not paying special contract rates during the currency of the present settlement or until further orders :—

		Rs.	A.
Ordinary autumn crop	per crop	3	12
Cotton	" "	5	0
Spring crops	" "	5	0
Lucerne	per annum	5	0
Sugar-cane and opium	" "	7	13
Rice	" "	10	15
Gardens	" "	11	14
Sowing-watering	" "	1	4

(a) Should single waterings at special rates be applied for, they may be given for ordinary spring crops at the rate of two-fifths of the above rate (Rs. 5) for one watering and four-fifths for two waterings.

(b) In Istimrar or Jagir fields irrigated from these tanks and paying crop-rates, when the crop is divided between the Istimrardar or Jagirdar and the cultivator, an amount of grain representing in value the water-rate shall, previous to the division of such crop, be set aside and made over to the Istimrardar or Jagirdar, who shall thereupon be responsible for the water-rate. If by

former usage the irrigated crops so grown pay a money-rent higher than the dry rate, the Istimrardar or Jagirdar shall pay the water-rate, and shall be entitled to collect two-thirds of the same from the actual cultivator of the land ; but if he only collects the dry rate, the cultivator shall be responsible for the whole water-rate.

5. In tanks of the 2nd class, a standard revenue has been fixed on a standard khalsa area, which shall be liable to revision only at each settlement. This revenue will be collected by a rate varying between a maximum and a minimum on the principles hereinafter given. Provided that (a) when in consequence of the smallness of the assessable area, ascertained under Rule 16, the rate exceeds the standard maximum rate, the latter only shall be collected and the balance remitted ; but (b) when the assessable area, ascertained as aforesaid, is greater than the standard area, and the rate consequently falls below the minimum standard rate, the latter shall be collected and the surplus credited to Government.

6. The assessment of tanks of the 3rd and 4th class have been distributed on the holdings, and shall remain unchanged during the currency of the period for which such assessment was made.

7. The assessment of tanks of the 1st and 2nd class shall be made half-yearly while the crops are in the ground, after an inspection of such crops and a testing of the statements in the field by the officer deputed for this purpose. Each sharer shall be informed by notice of the sum due from him, and no assessments so made shall be collected until five weeks have elapsed from the date of such notice, to allow of objections being lodged and disposed of.

8. Any objection to the assessment of a field irrigated from tanks of the 1st and 2nd class, made on the ground that the crops have not reached maturity, must be filed while the crop is on the ground, and pending the disposal of any such objection, the crop shall not be removed without the sanction of the Assistant Commissioner, or of some officer empowered by him.

9. Any watering taken from tanks of the 1st class shall, unless special rates have been granted under Rule 4 (a), render the cultivator liable to pay the full rates for the crop to which it is given. Provided that when the water in the tank fails before the crop is brought to maturity (as hereinafter defined), the land shall be assessed at such reduced rate as may seem to the Assistant Commissioner equitable.

10. If in tanks of the 1st or 2nd class a cultivator takes water for the autumn crop with the obvious intention of softening the ground for the spring crop next ensuing, the assessing officer may direct that he shall pay the rate chargeable for a matured spring crop.

11. Land assessed at well rates at settlement, if irrigated with the permission of the Assistant Commissioner or officer empowered to act under Rule 59 from any tank of the 1st or 2nd class, shall be paid for at the uniform rate of Rs. 5 per acre for the harvest. If without the permission of either of the aforesaid officers, water from such tanks has been taken to such land, an extra rate not exceeding 50 per cent. of the assessment, calculated at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre, may be imposed by the Assistant Commissioner as a punitive measure.

12. Water run to waste by neglect on uncultivated land from a tank of the 1st or 2nd class may be measured up and charged for at such rate, not exceeding the highest crop-rate, as the Assistant Commissioner may direct, in addition to any penalty inflicted under Rule 68.

13. *Bhum* and *muafi* lands, which have been declared to be entitled to receive water at privileged rates, shall pay uniformly Re. 1-4 the acre per harvest, however many waterings they have had, and irrespective of whether such lands bring a crop to maturity or not. When such lands have not been declared entitled to get water at privileged rates, they shall pay the rate of the harvest as paid under the rules by the khalsa lands of the same tank.

14. Fodder crops grown in the beds of tanks during the hot months will not be assessed.

15. The irrigated area of a village shall be shown in acres without fractions, and the water revenue of a village in rupees without fractions. In distributing water revenue on the holdings, fractions of an anna other than $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ shall be omitted.

16. The area to be assessed in tanks of the 2nd class shall be reckoned as follows :—

- (1) It will include all irrigated khalsa lands, watered from the tank sluices either by flow or lift ; or from wells or lifts or other irrigation works made within the boundaries laid down under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Ajmer Irrigation Regulations, 1887. Provided that such land has not been already assessed to revenue at all rates by the Settlement Officer, and provided also that each acre, watered from a well constructed or brought into use during the currency of the settlement within boundaries above referred to, and assessed by dry rates, shall, for assessment under this rule only, count as half an acre.
- (2) It will include all lands demarcated as part of the tank area, which in the autumn harvest brings a crop to maturity, whether such crop be irrigated or not, unless it be shown that no water came into the tank, in which case no rate shall be assessed.

Provided that each acre not irrigated, assessed under this rule, shall only count as $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre ; and provided that a crop shall be considered brought to maturity, in which the yield, as estimated by the assessing officer, is not less than 25 per cent. of a full average yield.

- (3) In the spring crop, if the water is above sluice-level on February 15th, every area getting water shall ordinarily be considered as fully irrigated.
- (4) When water is not above sluice-level on February 15th, the number of waterings received by the standing crop in each field shall be counted, but in such countings a sowing-watering shall not be included. An acre receiving only one watering shall count as $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre, and one which has received two waterings as $\frac{2}{3}$; every acre which has received three waterings shall be considered to have been fully irrigated. No extra charge shall be made for land which has received more than three waterings.

17. In tanks of the 2nd class, the rate for the autumn harvest shall be fixed at the close of the irrigation of such harvest, and shall depend partly on the khalsa area under crops, and partly on the height of water remaining over sluice-level. If at that time little or no water remain, the rate shall, subject to the maximum and minimum mentioned in Rule 5, be obtained by dividing the khalsa irrigated area found according to the last rule, by the tank assessment. If a considerable amount of water remains over the sluice-level, and there is a reasonable prospect of a further assessment in the spring harvest, then the rate charged shall be either the minimum rate, or such rate intermediate between it and the maximum, as may seem to the assessing officer most likely to ensure the collection of the standard water revenue.

18. Before the rate for the spring harvest is struck, there shall be deducted from the standard tank assessment—

- (1) collections made under the last rule ;
- (2) collections on account of sowing-waterings for the spring harvest made at the uniform rate of Re. 1-4 the acre, which sum shall be due even though the land so irrigated has been ploughed only and not sown ; provided that this assessment shall not be collected from land afterwards irrigated in the same harvest from the tank.

19. If after making the deductions referred to in the preceding rule there be no balance, the rate for the spring crop shall be the minimum standard rate fixed at settlement ; but if there is a balance, the rate shall be

obtained by dividing such balance by the khalsa assessable area found under Rule 16, and shall be collected subject to the rules of maximum and minimum mentioned in Rule 5.

B.—The collection, suspension, remission, and the refund of Water Revenue.
[*Regulation, section 4 (1) (b).*]

20. The dates for the collection of the instalments of water revenue shall be the same as those sanctioned for the land revenue of the District.

21. In tanks of the 1st class, Lambardars and patels, or whosoever collects water revenue, shall receive Rs. 3-2 per cent. on collection paid in by them on or before the day on which the collections become due.

22. Subject to the orders of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner may suspend the collection of any water revenue or other dues payable under these rules.

23. The Commissioner may, of his own motion, or on the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner, remit the revenue of any tank to the amount of one quarter of the whole assessment of the same, if the tank be of the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th class : and to the amount of one quarter of the assessment in any particular holding in tanks of the 1st class. All other remissions require the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, to whom they shall be submitted half-yearly for orders.

24. No refund of collections made under those rules shall be granted except with the sanction of the Commissioner.

C.—Distribution of water of tanks, and the decision of disputes with respect thereto. [*Regulation, section 4 (1) (c).*]

25. In tanks of the 1st class, the Assistant Commissioner may distribute water according to his discretion.

In tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, the Panchayet, hereinafter provided and appointed under these rules shall, three weeks previous to the opening of the sluices, draw up a list of the fields in the order in which they are to get water, and furnish each Lambardar with a copy of the same ; provided that nothing in this or any other rule shall, without the order of the Commissioner, interfere with, or change any arrangements made in this behalf at settlement.

26. All applications for water from tanks of the 1st class shall be in writing, and shall state specifically the period for which the water is required, and no change in such application, except in the form of an amended written one, shall be permitted. Such application need not be delivered in person, but must be signed by the applicant. They may be on unstamped paper.

27. No order granting water passed on any such application shall, unless it specifically states the reverse, remain in force after the 31st March immediately succeeding the date of the order. Water required after that date and before the next succeeding autumn harvest may be given by the Assistant Commissioner on the terms laid down in Rule 4 (a) for ordinary spring crops, and without additional payment in the case of crops paying a yearly rate.

Except for sugar-cane or garden produce, no land shall be entitled to more than three waterings and a sowing watering in the spring harvest.

28. Water shall not be given to any land commanded by a well held in the same interest as the land, except for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting the water.

29. Water shall not be taken before daylight or after dark, without special permission of the administering authority.

30. When so ordered, fields must be divided into beds of not more than 100 to the bigha before water is admitted.

31. The outlets from Government tanks are the property of Government.

In tanks of the 1st class, where cisterns have been made outside these outlets, cultivators shall regulate their supplies from such cisterns, and no one save an official properly authorised by the Assistant Commissioner, shall open or close the outlets.

In tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class the outlets shall be opened and closed only by some one duly authorised by the Panchayet.

32. Where the Assistant Commissioner decides that a new water-course should be constructed through the lands of one cultivator to irrigate those of another, or where he decides that the water-course of one cultivator should under any conditions which may seem equitable, be used for the conveyance of water by another cultivator who was not a party to its construction, such order shall not be carried out until the lapse of the period hereinafter prescribed for appeal to the Commissioner, nor, if appealed against, until the Commissioner's decision is received.

33. Whenever a dispute arises as to the use, maintenance, or construction of any water-course by persons having or claiming to have rights in the same, the order of the officer determining the dispute shall be final as regards the irrigation of any crops then standing, but shall be subject to an appeal as regards future harvests.

34. Either with or without the consent of the Panchayet, the Assistant Commissioner may appoint a watcher or watchers to tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class. These watchers shall be paid by the persons using tank

water in proportion to the water-rate paid by them ; provided that no such appointment or appointments shall relieve the Panchayet of the tank of its responsibility.

35. Subject to such orders as may be issued from time to time under Rules 58 (4) and 59 (b), cultivators shall regulate their own supply of water, and shall be responsible for any waste of water, by whomsoever occasioned, taking place on days when they are irrigating at openings or in water-courses which are in their power and usually opened, closed, or used by them ; also for any waste occasioned by neglect to properly close any water-course when ceasing to irrigate from it. The authorised distribution of water must not be interfered with, nor must the water be used in any way not authorised by these rules.

36. In tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class, when disputes as to the distribution of water arise, the principle to be observed in dealing with such disputes is, that land demarcated as tank land at the current assessment and paying a higher soil rate for the advantage of its position, has the prior claim to water ; and that in years of failure of the rain the land nearest the tank should, *ceteris paribus*, be preferred to that further off.

D.—Repairs of tanks, ducts, and water-courses, and of works connected therewith. [Regulation, section 4 (1) (d).]

37. For facility of supervision of repairs, the Chief Commissioner may divide the tanks of the district into such number of circles as he may deem fit, and may from time to time vary such division.

38. With reference to Rule 60 (e) and (f), in tanks of the 1st class, the Lambardar of the village taking water, and in those of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes, the Panchayet (acting through its head member), is responsible that all water-courses are kept in proper repair by their owners, and that no water is allowed to pass into any water-course which is not in a fit state of repair. The Assistant Commissioner may, if he deems it necessary, cause any repair to such water-courses to be executed, and the cost of such repair shall be recovered from the owners in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

39. In tanks of the 4th class, the Panchayet shall be responsible for carrying out all repairs ; should such repairs be neglected, the Assistant Commissioner may, either on the complaint of a sharer or of his own motion, cause such repairs to be executed, and the cost of such repairs shall be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. Provided that this rule shall not authorise altering the capacity of any tank unless the majority of those taking water are willing to pay for the cost of such

alteration and to meet the charges for maintenance of the tank in its altered condition.

40. Water-courses must be kept in proper repair by their owners, and water shall not be admitted into a water-course which is not in a fit state of repair.

41. Water-courses must, when deemed necessary by the Assistant Commissioner, be provided with proper regulators at their heads, of such pattern as may be directed.

42. Water-courses must be provided with culverts and other masonry works of such pattern as may be directed, wherever necessary, for the prevention of waste of water.

43. In cases of failure by the owners to comply with any order issued under Rules 40, 41, and 42, or at the request of the owners, necessary repairs to or works on water-courses may be executed by Government and the cost recovered from the owner or owners of the water-courses.

44. Cutting grass, or grazing cattle, or cutting or injuring trees on the embankment of any Government tank, without due authority, is prohibited.

E.—Requisition of and the rates to be paid for labour in cases of serious emergency threatening sudden and extensive public injury. [Regulation, section 4 (1) (c).]

45. When any tank is maintained by Government, the Chief Commissioner may, if he think fit, order the Commissioner to prepare a list of such villages as are benefited by such work, and such list shall set forth by name or office the person in each village to whom the requisition described in the rule next following is to be addressed, and shall further show the number of labourers to be supplied by each village in the case of emergent repairs.

46. On the occurrence of any case involving danger to the existence of the irrigation work, the administering authority, as described in Rule 49, shall address a written requisition to the person in each village to whom such requisition is to be sent, and such person shall thereupon be bound to at once supply his quota of labour for the repair of the work.

47. Such labour shall be paid for at the ordinary rates in force in the neighbourhood, eight hours' work being considered a full day's labour, provided that every man called on to the work shall be entitled to claim one day's pay. Requisitioned labour shall be kept on the work until all danger to the tank has ceased.

48. In the case of tanks of the 1st class, when the delay of a reference to the administering authority would involve danger to the existence of the work, the person in local charge, whether circle subordinate, munshi, or

chaukidar, shall requisition the labour under the terms of Rule 46 above, reporting his action at once to the Tahsildar for the information of the Assistant Commissioner.

F.—The person by whom, and the time, place, or manner at or in which anything for the doing of which provision is made in any rule under the Regulation is to be done. [Regulation, section 4 (1) (f).]

49. Tanks of the 1st class shall be administered under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner who shall be the administering authority.

Tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes shall, subject to the general control of the Assistant Commissioner, be administered by a Panchayet of the village or villages using the water of such tanks, and such Panchayet shall be the administering authority of the same. Panchayets appointed for the purposes of these rules shall be tank Panchayets and not village Panchayets, and for executive purposes they shall be considered to be represented by their head member. The Panchayets shall, except where these rules provide otherwise, report all matters to the Executive Engineer or other officer appointed to act under Rule 59.

50. The Panchayet shall be elected subject to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner, and shall consist of not less than three or more than seven members, who shall be land-owners using the tank water. The head member shall be the Lambardar of the village, or if there be more than one Lambardar, or more than one village using the water, the head member shall be chosen by the other Lambardars; and if there be a contest, that Lambardar shall be chosen who is supported by the largest water-rate-paying interest. Provided that in all cases the Lambardar chosen must himself have the right of using the tank water.

51. The other member of the Panchayet must be water-rate-payers, and they shall be elected by the land-owners who use the tank water; and in case of contest, those sharers shall be chosen who are supported by the largest water-rate-paying interest.

52. The members of the Panchayet shall continue in office for two years, one-half being elected every May.

53. The Chief Commissioner shall prescribe periodical statements and forms for keeping accounts and reporting results, and may from time to time vary such statements and forms. The Chief Commissioner shall also prescribe the persons by whom, the date on which, and the channels through which they are to be submitted.

The statements to be submitted under this rule until further orders are published as Appendix A to these rules.

54. The patwari of the circle shall prepare such statements or returns of irrigation as may from time to time be prescribed.

55. The Panchayets shall supply to the patwaris of the circle concerned such information as the patwaris may require to enable them to prepare the statements and returns referred to in Rule 54.

56. Any officer acting under Rule 59 shall bring to the notice of the Assistant Commissioner, without delay, any matter regarding the operation of these rules which may come to his notice, and with which he himself is not competent to deal. All action taken under this rule must be duly recorded and reported. In the settlement of disputes, the reasons for the decision must be recorded as well as the order, and no penalty may be inflicted without the evidence being duly recorded in proper form for transmission to the Assistant Commissioner; and all officers empowered to settle disputes shall prepare a record of their proceedings.

It shall further be the duty of the Executive Engineer or other officer appointed under Rule 57 (g), to promptly report to the Assistant Commissioner any serious accident or other important occurrence likely to endanger the revenue or cause injury which may come to his notice.

G.—Powers, duties, and proceedings of any officer or other person who, by any such rule, is empowered or required to take action in any matter
[Regulation, section 4 (1) (g)]

57. The Commissioner shall have power—

- (a) to suspend any water revenue or other dues payable under these rules;
- (b) to make remission under Rule 23;
- (c) to sanction the refund of collections made through any error;
- (d) to veto or modify any arrangements made in respect of distribution of water of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class tanks which would interfere with any arrangements made in this behalf at settlement;
- (e) to supervise the proceedings of his subordinates, and to review, modify, or reverse any orders passed by them, whether on appeal or otherwise;
- (f) to entertain and dispose of appeals admissible under the rules from the orders of the Assistant Commissioner;
- (g) to authorise other officers at his direction to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Engineer by Rule 59.

58. The Assistant Commissioner shall have power—

- (a) to assess under these rules water revenue on lands watered from tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes;

- (b) to assess lands irrigated from wells and lifts under the provisions of section 3 of the Ajmer Irrigation Regulation, 1887 ;
- (c) to impose a punitive rate on lands liable to penalty under Rule 11 ;
- (d) to impose a rate under Rule 12 on uncultivated land flooded by neglect ;
- (e) to decide claims to exemption from water revenue on any ground under these rules ;
- (f) to decide disputes as to liability for payments of water revenue between sharers or persons having different interests in the land ;
- (g) to suspend demand, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, and to recommend remissions ;
- (h) to distribute the water of tanks of the 1st class, and decide disputes as to the distribution of water under these rules between cultivators and villagers in tanks of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes ;
- (i) to sanction, or refuse for reasons recorded, irrigation to any land from a tank of the 1st class, and to direct the opening and closing of the sluices of the same ;
- (j) to direct the cultivators to put regulators, culverts, or other necessary works in water-courses, or to execute necessary repairs to water-courses (*vide* Rules 40-42), and in case of failure by the owners to carry out any such order, to cause the work to be executed and to recover the cost ; and to cause the execution of repairs to 4th class tanks and the recovery of the cost under Rule 38 ;
- (k) to direct the cultivators to divide their fields into a specified number of beds, not more than 100 to the bigha ;
- (l) to decide disputes regarding use, maintenance, construction, or repairs of water-courses, and to apportion the cost of the same under these rules ;
- (m) to order, or sanction, the appointment of watchers over any Government irrigation work ;
- (n) to arrange for the appointment of tank Panchayets, and to supervise their proceedings under these rules ;
- (o) to requisition labour under these rules in the case of emergent repairs necessary to provide against sudden and extensive public injury ;
- (p) to refer cases pending before him to any officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 57 (g), and to withdraw cases pending before such an officer, and try them himself :

- (g) to review, modify, or reverse on appeal or otherwise any order issued by the Executive Engineer or other officer acting under section 59 of these rules, and to call for the records of any case : provided that in any case in which the Assistant Commissioner reverses or modifies any such order, a further appeal shall lie to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

59. The Executive Engineer shall have power—

- (a) to investigate and report for the orders of the Assistant Commissioner cases under Rule 12 (unculturable land flooded by neglect) ;
- (b) to investigate and decide cases of disputes as to the distribution of water. To investigate and decide, subject to appeal to the Assistant Commissioner, objections to assessment under Rule 8 ;
- (c) to sanction, or refuse on cause recorded, irrigation to any land from a tank of the 1st or 2nd class, and to direct the opening and closing of the sluices of any such tank ;
- (d) to direct the cultivators to divide their fields into a specified number of beds not exceeding 100 to the bigha ;
- (e) to decide disputes regarding construction, use, maintenance, or repairs of water-courses, and to apportion the cost of the same under these rules ;
- (f) to order or sanction the appointment of watchers over any Government irrigation work ;
- (g) to arrange for the appointment of tank Panchayets, and supervise their proceedings under these rules ;
- (h) to requisition labour under these rules in the case of emergent repairs necessary to provide against sudden and extensive public injury.

60. The duties which devolve on tank Panchayets are—

- (a) to watch the embankments and other works of the tank or tanks from which the village or villages irrigate. And in case of a breach occurring or appearing imminent, which endangers their existence, to summon all the able-bodied cultivators taking water from the tank or tanks to assist in repairs ;
- (b) to inspect the embankments, sluices, and other works before the rains, and see that the sluices are properly closed ;
- (c) to guard trees or other Government property on or near the embankments, and to notice damages done to embankments and other works by the trees on or near them ;

- (d) to fix the dates of opening and closing of the sluices ;
- (e) to prevent the waste of water, and arrange that the sluices are properly closed at nights and at times when water is not required for irrigation ;
- (f) to see that water-courses are made and kept in repair, and that no avoidable waste occurs in them ;
- (g) before the commencement of irrigation, to draw up a list of fields in the order in which, according to acknowledged custom, they are to get water, and regulate the distribution accordingly ;
- (h) in case of tanks of the 2nd and 3rd classes, to report to the Irrigation officer without delay—
 - (i) all weakness or faults in the embankments or sluices, and all repairs required to embankments, sluices, or ducts ;
 - (ii) cases of leakage during the rains ;
 - (iii) that the sluices have been properly closed before the rains,
 - (iv) all cases of damage, either wilful or accidental, to Government property ;
- (i) to supply to the patwaris of the circle concerned such information as they may require for preparing the statements and returns referred to in Rule 54.

Duties of Patwaris.

61. The patwari shall—

- (a) prepare the record of waterings for purposes of Rule 16 (4) ;
- (b) prepare such statements or returns of irrigation as may from time to time be prescribed ;
- (c) Enter in his diary the dates of opening and of closing the sluices of the 1st and 2nd class tanks, the date on which the weir overflowed, the height to which and the period for which it ran, and the date on which water fell below sluice level ;
- (d) keep a daily record of the fields taking water from tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes, and shall produce, when required, his records for the inspection of officers acting under Rule 59 ;
- (e) note in his diary sanctions or refusals of irrigation to any land from tanks of the 1st or 2nd class ; and
- (f) report to the Assistant Commissioner cases of unculturable land flooded by neglect.

H.—The cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders passed under any rules shall be appealable.

62. Except where it is otherwise provided, every order of the Assistant Commissioner passed under these rules may be appealed against to the Commissioner.

63. Except where it is otherwise provided, every order passed by an officer acting under Rule 59 may be appealed against to the Assistant Commissioner.

Provided that appeals referred to in the foregoing rules shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, and shall be presented within fifteen days of the order appealed against.

64. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Commissioner may appeal to the Chief Commissioner.

Provided that a copy of the order appealed against shall accompany the appeal, and that it shall be presented within one month of the date of the order appealed against.

65. There shall be no second appeal in cases where the order of the Court of first instance is upheld on appeal.

66. Nothing in Rules 57—65 shall affect the application of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to trials for breaches of rules under the Ajmer Irrigation Regulation, 1887, and to appeals from and the revision of judgments passed in such trials.

I.—The exercise of the right of Government to the exclusive use and control of the water of rivers and streams flowing in natural channels and of natural collections of water, in so far as the Chief Commissioner may deem the exercise of that right to be necessary for the purposes of this Regulation. [Regulation, section 4 (1) (i).]

67. Whenever a case of interference on the part of a person or persons with the water of rivers or streams flowing in natural channels, and of lakes or other natural collections of still water, which the Government is entitled to use and control for public purposes, comes to the notice of the Assistant Commissioner, he may issue an order forbidding or limiting such interference.

J.—Penalties under the Regulation, section 4 (2).

68. The following acts and omissions shall render the persons guilty of them to the penalties given in section 4 (2) of the Ajmer Irrigation Regulation, 1887 :—

(1) Damaging or obstructing, or without due authority constructing

- altering, or enlarging any tank or irrigation work, or any part thereof.
- (2) Without due authority interfering with, increasing or diminishing, the flow of water in any duct.
 - (3) Being responsible for the maintenance of, or using, a water-course, and neglecting to take proper precaution for the prevention of waste of water in the same, or interfering with the authorised distribution of water, or using such water in an unauthorised way or at an unauthorised time.
 - (4) Without due authority cutting grass or grazing cattle, or cutting or injuring trees, on the embankment of any Government tank.
 - (5) Neglecting to divide fields into the requisite number of beds when so ordered.
 - (6) Being responsible for the supply of requisitioned labourers and without due cause failing to supply or assist in supplying the same.
 - (7) Being a labourer so requisitioned and without due cause neglecting to work.
 - (8) Destroying, injuring, or removing any level or survey marks, or water-gauge affixed by due authority, or neglecting to construct a regulator when so ordered, or enlarging, altering, or obstructing the same.
 - (9) Being a Lambardar or member of a Panchayet appointed under these rules, and neglecting to perform the duties imposed on him by these rules, or by any other lawful authority.
 - (10) Neglecting to comply with an order issued by the Assistant Commissioner under Rule 67.
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APPENDIX A.

Under section 53 of the Ajmer Irrigation Rules, the Chief Commissioner declares as follows:—

1. The following statements are to be submitted half-yearly on or before July 10th and January 10th, by the Assistant Commissioner to the Commissioner:—

STATEMENT No. 1.—*Half-yearly Return.*

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Suspensions and Remissions.*

2. The following statements are to be submitted every year by the Assistant Commissioner to the Commissioner on or before August 15th:—

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Annual rent of irrigation and collections.*

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Abstract of expenditure.*

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Crops grown, for each class of tank.*

STATEMENT No. 6.—*Experimental cuttings of crops.*

STATEMENT No. 7.—*Return of wells under new tanks.*

Examples of these statements are given in Appendix I.

Of these statements, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, shall be forwarded annually not later than September 1st, by the Commissioner, with his Annual Report to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

3. The Assistant Commissioner or Irrigation officer shall keep a daily cash-book for tanks of the 1st and 2nd classes in the form given in Appendix II. This cash-book shall be compared and signed monthly by the Treasury Officer, and after each of such comparisons, a translation of that part which refers to tanks of the 1st class shall be furnished to the Deputy Examiner of the Public Works Department, through the Commissioner.

AJMER-MERWARA IRRIGATION.—Statement No. 2.—Suspensions and Remissions.

Tank.	Village.	Area injured.	Amount remitted or to be remitted.	Amount suspended.	Remarks, including reasons for remissions and suspensions.
1	2	3	4	5	6

AMJER-MERWARA IRRIGATION.—Statement No. 3.—Annual Return of Irrigation and Collections.

Tank.	Village.	Standard settlement assessment, if any.	Area irrigated			Amount due.				Arrears of previous years.	Total.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Remarks.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Miscellaneous.	Total.																	

AJMER-MERWARA IRRIGATION.—Statement No. 4.—Abstract of Expenditure.

Class of tank.	Lambardur's fees paid.	Pay of establishment.	Travelling allowance.	Contingent charges.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

AJMER-MERWARA IRRIGATION.—Statement No. 5.—Crops grown for each class of tank.

Harvest.	Crop.	Area.	Produce per acre.	Total produce.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

AMMER-MIRWARA IRRIGATION.—Statement No 6.—Experimental cutting of crops.

No.	Name of cultivator.	Harvest and area of field.	Area cult.	Distance of field from tank.	Whether irrigated lift or flow, and number of water-lifts.	Weight of grain cut.	Weight of straw cut.	Produce of acre.		Value per acre.			Deduct expenditure.	Profit	Remarks.	
								Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Bhusa.	Total.				
1								10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

STATE OF MICHIGAN, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY, —Statement No. 7.—Return of wells for new tanks.

[illegible]

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clauses (a), (b), (c) to Court of Wards Rules. (g), (i) and (j) of the Ajmer Government No. 114,—6th February, 1889. Wards Regulation, 1888, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. In appointing guardians, the Court of Wards shall give preference to a near relative of the Ward, who is willing and fit to be entrusted with the charge of his person, and may, if necessary, call upon the Collector or Magistrate for a report on the character and qualification of such person.

2. Guardians appointed under section 12 shall receive such remuneration as may be determined by the Court of Wards.

3. The amount of the security which is taken from a manager appointed by the Court of Wards, shall in each case be fixed by the Court, and shall, as a general rule, not be less than the maximum amount of receipts, which it is estimated may be in the manager's hands at any one time.

4. The Court of Wards may in its discretion require any member of the subordinate managing establishment to furnish such security as it deems fit to ensure an efficient and faithful discharge of his duties.

5. The previous sanction of the Court of Wards shall be obtained to the following transactions by a manager, when the value in question exceed Rs. 1,000, viz.:—

(a) The expenditure of any sum or the incurring of any liability.

(b) The compromise of any claim.

6. Subject to the previous sanction of the Court of Wards, and the Chief Commissioner, and subject also to the provisions of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulation, 1888, and of these rules, a manager appointed under section 10 of the Regulation may entertain such ministerial and subordinate managing establishment as may be required to assist him in the efficient discharge of his duties under the Regulation and these rules.

7. The Collector of the District or other Revenue Officer when he is appointed manager may, subject to the rules in force under section 40 of the Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877, define the duties of the ministerial establishment entertained by him, and make such orders, punishing, suspending, or dismissing any member of such establishment as he may think fit.

8. The establishment, ministerial as well as subordinate, managing now in the employ of the Court of Wards, shall be deemed to have been entertained under this rule.

9. The manager shall keep in the forms given in the Appendix, or in such forms as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe, the following accounts in respect of each estate in his charge:—

(a) An inventory of the property belonging to the Ward, in the vernacular.

- (b) Cash-book in English.
- (c) Contingent bill file, English and vernacular.
- (d) Salary bills of managing establishment, in English and vernacular.
- (e) Acquittance rolls of salaries, etc., disbursed, in vernacular.
- (f) Monthly balance sheet, in English.
- (g) Monthly statement of demands and collections, in vernacular.
- (h) Monthly statement of receipts and payments, in vernacular.
- (i) Account of half-yearly collections and outstanding. Jamabandis, in vernacular.
- (j) Annual account of receipts and charges, in English.

10. As soon after the close of the financial year as possible, the manager shall submit the annual account, together with a report of his operations, to the Court of Wards, by whom it shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner.

11. The annual report should give an account of the management during the past year, with a full explanation of any considerable differences between the figures for the year and the year previous, and should show the condition of the estate, the system of management, the improvements effected, whether any scheme of systematic improvement is being carried out, and all other points of interest.

12. An explanation should be given whenever the cost of establishment exceeds 5 per cent. of the ordinary income. If villages have been leased, the character of the lessees, whether resident in the village or not, should be stated. In the case of minors, the age, date of birth (which should be carefully ascertained by regular enquiry when the minor's estate is taken charge of) and provision for education should be mentioned; also his progress in this respect.

13. [Cancelled, *vide* Notification No. 480—7-IV, dated 1st May, 1889.]

14. An abstract Statement of Revenue and Expenditure in Form K, hereto annexed, shall be submitted to the Commissioner monthly for check and record in his office.

15. All Government securities, including stock notes and shares in Government Railways, the property of Government Wards, shall be forwarded to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, for safe custody, if it is likely that they will be held for a longer period than 12 months.

16. All Government securities, including stock notes and shares in Government Railways, which are likely to be returned within a period of 12 months, all securities other than Government securities and all title deeds, the property of Government Wards, shall be deposited in the District Treasury for safe custody.

17. For the purpose of disposing of business connected with the management of estates of Government Wards under its superintendence, the Court of Wards shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a

Civil Court in respect of the summoning and enforcing the attendance of parties and witnesses, and compelling them to give evidence, or to produce documents, and of issuing commissions.

Such powers may be exercised by the same means, and as far as possible in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

18. The enquiry preliminary to the declaration by the Chief Commissioner under the second clause of section 7 of the Ajmer Government Wards Regulation, 1888, shall be made by the Collector, and shall contain information on the following points, viz:—

- (1) Approximate value of the immoveable and moveable property in possession of the person said to be disqualified.
- (2) Annual income.
- (3) Annual expenditure.
- (4) Grounds showing whether the estate should be managed directly by the Court of Wards or left in charge of a friend or relative of the disqualified person, and in the latter case whether such friend or relative is willing and fit to undertake the responsibility, with or without payment of remuneration.
- (5) Proposals for the appointment of guardian of person.

19. The Court of Wards may require any manager under its control to produce for inspection the accounts kept by him and take or cause stock to be taken of the property in his charge.

20. When an estate is restored to the Ward in consequence of his attaining majority or by reason of cessation of disability, the accounts of income and expenditure for the period of management shall be made over to him, together with an inventory of the property held in trust by the Court, and his receipt for them shall be filed in the Court of Wards.

FORM NO. 1.

CASH BOOK.—(*In English.*)

Month of 19 .
Estate .

Date	RECEIPTS.		Voucher No.	EXPENDITURE.										
	Received from or through.	On account of.		Amount.	TOTAL.	Dated.	Cheque No.			Amount.	TOTAL.			
								Payee.	On account of.					
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.

FORM NO. 7.

COURT OF WARDS, AJMER.—(In Vernacular).

Statement showing the Collections and Disposal of the Revenue of _____
Estate for _____ 19 .

RECEIPTS.						DISPOSAL OF RECEIPTS.						
No.	Heads.	Particulars.	Amount collected.	Total of collections under each head.	GRAND TOTAL.	No.	Heads.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total of each head.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM NO. 8.

COURT OF WARDS, AJMER.—(In Vernacular.)

(Abstract of Jamabandi of the income for Pasli _____ S. _____ of
_____ Estate Pargana.

No.	NAME OF MOUZA.	RENTS RECOVERED IN		Cesses.	Chowkidari.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Kind.	Cash.							
		(Details of income in kind.)	(Details of income in cash.)	(Details.)	(Details if any.)	(Details.)				

COURT OF WARDS OFFICE.—(In English).

Annual Account of Receipts and Charges of Estate for 13 , Fasti, corresponding with 19 , -8.

194 -4 .

VOL. II.

RECEIPTS.	Demand for the year.	Collec- tion during the year.		Balance.		REMARKS.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		Closing balance.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				Rs.	A. P.		
OPENING BALANCE.												
Opening Balance of last year.												
In Almere Treasury. Rs.												
With Kamdar												
Promissory Notes												
Imprest												
INCOME.												
Rents—												
Rents of current year							1	Government Dues				
Do. of past							2	Expenses of Education and Maintenance of and allowance to the Minor				
Cesses of current year							3	Maintenance of and allowance to Relations				
Do. of past							4	Matrimonial and Funeral expenses.				
Chowkidari current year							5	Religious, Charitable and Ceremonial grants				
Do. past							6	Revenue Management				
Interest for current year.							7	Police, viz., Chowkidars				
Do. past							8	Maintenance and purchase of Live Stock				
Debts recoverable, current year							9	Improvements and Repairs to Tanks				
Do. past							10	Do. do. Wells				
Tacavi, current							11	Do. do. Buildings				
Do. past							12	Grass preservation and tree-planting				
Miscellaneous, current							13	Garden expenses				
Do. past							14	Repayment of Debt				
House-rent, current							15	Expenses of Hospitality				
Do. past							16	Advances to Tenants				
Past and previous balances							17	Refund				
Compensation of salt pans							18	Construction of Shops in City Extension.				
Garden produce, current year.							19	Loans				
Loans borrowed							20	Interest				
Deposits							21	Court Expenses				
Cheques							22	Subscription and special charges				
Savings							23	Income-tax				
							24	Miscellaneous				
TOTAL INCOME												
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS								GRAND TOTAL				

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AJMER,

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190 .

Officer in charge, Court of Wards, Ajmer.

FORM K.

COURT OF WARDS, AJMER.

Abstract Statement of the Revenue collected for the Estates during the month of 19 .

No.	Heads,	Dacolia,	ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS,						REMARKS,
			Bagaanri,			TOTAL,			

Abstract Statement of the Expenditure incurred for the Estates during the month of 19 .

No.	Heads.	NAMES OF THE ESTATES,						REMARKS,
		Dollars,				TOTAL,		

Village
Sanitation.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Ajmer Village Sanitation Regulation (IV of 1895), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the improvement of sanitation in villages in Ajmer-Merwara:—

1. With the previous approval of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner may, by order in writing,—

- (i) prohibit the performance of offices of nature in any specified area within or immediately adjoining the inhabited site of any village, if such prohibition is, in his opinion, necessary for the protection of the water-supply or for the comfort of the majority of the inhabitants :

- (ii) direct that any well shall be surrounded by a parapet wall no less than 2½ feet high ;

- (iii) prohibit bathing or washing upon the parapet of any well used for drinking purposes, or the tethering of animals, or the deposit of filth or refuse, or the performance of offices of nature within such distance from the well not exceeding 15 feet as he may specify ;
- (iv) direct that the carcasses of all animals which die within the limit of a village shall be removed to places, which may be fixed by him, at a distance of not less than 300 yards from the inhabited portion of the village ;
- (v) direct that all prickly pear or other undergrowth, in or near a village, shall be cleared away wherever he may consider this desirable on sanitary grounds ;
- (vi) direct that in the case of khalsa villages, the cost of demarcating an area, or building a parapet wall, under Rules 1 (i) and 2, shall be borne by village Shamlat funds, or, in the case of istimrari and jagir villages, by the istimrardar or jagirdar concerned.

2. Every order made under the preceding rules shall be in writing, and a copy in the Vernacular shall be posted in the Hatai of the village.

3. The village headman shall obey all orders issued under these rules and, as far as possible, enforce the observance of the rules by other persons. He shall report breaches of the rules to the Assistant Commissioner or other officer when he inspects the village as required by Rule (vi.)

4. (i) Any person who—(a) acts in contravention of an order issued under these rules ; (b) defiles the water in a well, and

(ii) Any village headman who neglects any of the duties devolving on him under Rule 3, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Persons in charge of infants, or of sick or infirm persons, shall be held responsible for preventing any public nuisance being committed by or arising in connection with such infants or persons.

5. No complaint against any person for breach of these rules, whether preferred by a public servant or by a private person, shall be entertained by a Magistrate, except on an occasion of his actually visiting the village, or on the report of an officer not invested with Magisterial powers made after inspection of the village under Rule (vi.)

6. The Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar, as the case may be, shall inspect each village in respect of which any order has been issued under these rules at least once in every three months, and the Assistant Commissioner shall inspect the same at least once a year.